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Column One
By David Courtney

AN island is a good thing, especially if it be of modest size. Moated by the sea, it has a certain privacy. Difficult to get at, it usually keeps itself nationally homogeneous, so that a man may well walk or ride its length and breadth without falling among strangers, and may exercise his dog without having to whistle it back from foreign parts. To be sure, in the wars to which modern science allied to old fashioned malice has brought us, the moat is not worth much. Equally to be sure, war and the threat of war and the business of preparing for war, have become so much the stock-in-trade of politicians and the preoccupation of editorial writers, that it sounds silly to talk of islands as if there were no one on the opposite shores, waiting with jet bombers and rockets to put insular privacy and pride in their place.

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All the same, I don't suppose anyone living in the islands of the West Indies, for example, worries very much about threats of that kind. For one thing, the people of the West Indies are not far enough advanced in civilization to want to blow up their neighbours, who likewise are probably too backward to see much use in blowing up the islands off their coast. The West Indians themselves — those of the British islands that is to say — are in any event busy enough just now working out how to make a nation of themselves by federating the islands and becoming a sizable self-governing Dominion within the British Commonwealth. It seems to me an admirable occupation likely to have an admirable outcome. Their representatives are in London at the moment conferring, under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, on ways and means of bringing this about. The British Government, I am told, has no objection whatsoever to the scheme. A few years ago it gave full adult suffrage to the West Indian colonies and the delegates now meeting in London are the representatives of freely-elected Governments, which, alone, have the final say about whether to federate.

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Of course, federation has its snags. The small island united with other small islands may become, so to speak, continental, losing its homogeneity and privacy. Somebody has written that a federation is a "quarrel in which a large number of people take part." It was not a very clever thing to have written because by the same token, a federation can be a friendly and cooperative unity in which a large number of people take part. The people of the islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts and Grenada (rousing names to those who remember their boyhood tales of piracy and buccaneering) want federation on the Australian pattern, which seems to have worked pretty well and without much quarrelling. The biggest snag of all is distance. The British West Indies cover a quite big expanse of ocean. Between Jamaica and Trinidad lie a thousand blue miles; and for reasons of that kind the islands separately have been in the habit, for long years, of looking away beyond the Caribbean to the ports of distant countries where the price of sugar is fixed — Bristol, for example; or to the okra markets of Canada, or to the London source of grants-in-aid and heavy investment.

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STILL, a new Dominion of the British Commonwealth, stretching almost from the shores of Venezuela to those of the U.S.A., and made up of self-governing islands with a federal capital somewhere in between (another snag: for where shall the proud capital be?) is an exciting idea. It is an exciting idea not only because it means a new sovereignty, but above all because it means a new nation: for the Jamaican or the Antiguan cannot, in a true sense, be the national of his island until he becomes a national of the West Indies, when he will also cease to be a colonial. Odd, when you come to think of it, how the world is shaping; and, with the new shaping, how the balance is shifting — so that the time may not be far away when lands and seas now economically and politically "pivotal" become —and let it be soon—peripheral.

Jerusalem, February 10.

Food for 3m. is Target Of 10-Year Water Plan

The overall development plan for the maximal exploitation of Israel's water resources, designed to triple the irrigated area of the country within a decade, was signed yesterday in Tel Aviv by the 17 members of the National Water Planning Board, after six years of work. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Looz, and the Deputy, Mr. Z. Zur, attended the festive final session of the Board at which the signatures of the members were affixed.

The comprehensive plan covers all aspects of water development in the next ten years and coordinates the various regional projects, such as the Huls Drainage Scheme, the Kinneret-Beisan Project, the Western Galilee-Jezreel Valley Project, the Yarkon-Negev Eastern and Western Pipeline Projects, the Jordan-Negev Project, the Jordan-Beit Netufa Channel, the Beit-Netufa-Mediterranean Power Project. Water prices, the water quantities, and the problems of storing water are all dealt with in the plan, which will increase from 1m. to 3m. dunams the area under irrigation.

In his speech summing up the problems and achievements of the Board, the Chairman, Mr. Simha Blass, said:

"This is a great day for the water planners of Israel. After 75 meetings, we 17 members of the Board are signing the plan in a spirit of unanimity which is all too rare among Jews, for most of the decisions were reached unanimously, some by large majorities, and none of the proposals was opposed as such....."

Overall Planning Wanted

This is an enormous project that could only be carried out by overall planning, he said. The total annual quantity of water envisaged is 1,800 m. cubic metres; 300m. are earmarked for domestic and industrial consumption, leaving 1,500m. for agricultural purposes. At an average rate of 500 cubic metres per dunam annually, 3 m. dunams can thus be irrigated. Since one irrigated dunam provides food for one person, the country will then be able to feed a population of three million souls. The cost of implementation is estimated at IL350m.

Mr. Blass said that the programme had three foundation stones: Zionist vision, national ownership of water resources, and awareness that the water problem deserves special priority in investment and development.

The aim of the plan, Mr. Blass continued, is to attain an annual water supply of 1,800m. cubic metres in eight to ten years, and no one disputes this figure. Opinions are divided on two other issues: the total amount of water available and the economic efforts it is worth the State's while to invest in order to make maximal use of it. Since the plan is a national one, we shall be able to divide up the water as needed after the project is completed. It was not our task to decide which region gets how much, but the general aim is clear: to divert a great deal to the South and the Negev. The main Jordan-Negev pipeline will have the additional function of being the national regulator, which will bring water where it is lacking, and will receive overflow where available. Water will be drawn from rivers, floodwaters and sub-terranean sources.

Mr. Blass declared that the plan is a comprehensive scheme for the utilization of all the country's water resources within a unified national network, and is based on the exclusively national ownership of the water. In view of Israel's particular circumstances, water is to be regarded as a privileged commodity, so that strict calculations of cost and short-term rentability of investments should not be a decisive factor. In other words, the farming community's inability to repay the basic construction costs will not deter the Government from going ahead with the plan, he added.

Storage Is Main Feature

The main feature of the plan is the surface and underground storage of water in times of surplus and its distribution over the entire country according to local needs and the national interest. The largest perennial surface storage basin will be Lake Kinneret. The lake's natural disadvantage is that it lies in a 200-metre deep depression below sea level while most of the areas to be irrigated from it are 100-250 metres above sea level. The energy required for pumping to the required level and distance will be supplied by a hydroelectric station to be constructed near Tabgha. By day, the power generated there will feed the national electricity network; at night, it will be used for pumping.

Giant Pipe

It has also been necessary to operate on Lake Kinneret, so to speak, since the water that enters the lake has twenty milligrams of chlorine per litre, while the water that leaves it contains 280 milligrams. The source of the mineral matter is a number of mineral springs which flow into the lake. After we shall have drained a considerable amount of water out of the Kinneret to the Negev, the lake's water will have become too saline. For this reason, these springs will be diverted, even though this will reduce the amount of water. We shall also be able to use natural underground water supplies for storage purposes, instead of building open reservoirs.

A second problem was that of the size of the pipelines. There are three reasons for using pipes instead of ditches: first, a pipe loses less water; second, in our topographical conditions, pressure pipes reduce by half the length required; and third, it is also cheapest. The Beit Netufa-Negev pipeline will be a giant, 108 inches in diameter.

Certain parts of the plan have already been executed. Considerable digging has been done in the Jordan channel, and a small part of it has been laid with concrete. We shall soon finish the Ilabun tunnel, the first of its kind.

Mr. Blass, accompanied by four of his closest collaborators, will leave for the U.S. within a fortnight to discuss the plan with the American Council for Water Resources Planning in Israel.

Mr. Blass emphasized the important assistance rendered to the Board by various foreign experts, especially Mr. John Sterling Cotton, the U.S. engineer. Most useful advice has also been given by Messrs. James B. Hayes, Dr. P. A. Mickle, Dr. A. Herzog, Arman Mayer and Prof. Jacob.

After Mr. Blass's speech, Mr. Kadish Loos, the Minister of Agriculture, spoke of the possibilities contained in the execution of the National Water Project, and in the name of the Government, he thanked all those who had taken part in this enterprise, which required great vision.

Russia Abolishes Secret Tribunal

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter) —Abolition in 1953 of a secret M.V.D. (Interior Ministry) tribunal which could send persons to forced labour camps without trial was officially announced today for the first time.

The tribunal dealt with political offenders. It had powers to pass sentences by administrative decree without even calling for the appearance of the offender. It was abolished in 1953 soon after Stalin's death according to today's report in the legal journal "Soviet State and Law."

50 Students Hurt In Madrid Riots

MADRID, Thursday (UP)—More than 1,500 Falangist university students clashed in the streets of the downtown section today in riots over the proposed restoration of the Spanish monarchy, favoured by General Francisco Franco. It marked the first open use of firearms since the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939. Forty to 50 persons were wounded, including 10 seriously, and one critically wounded.

Students exchanged about 30 shots, and after the shooting, the two sides fought with knives, clubs and rocks.

The clash followed a charge in the Falangist organ, "Arriba," that previous riots were instigated by the Communists. Hundreds of student demonstrators waved copies of today's issue of the paper. The paper charged that Communism is attempting to disturb university life in Spain and tries to employ "liberal tenets" to infiltrate the mass of Spanish students, to induce them to pronounce themselves against the Falange.

Bus loads of police sped to the scene of the riot and dispersed the rioters with truncheon charges.

Scores of demonstrators were arrested. Government sources said that the students were incited by *agents provocateurs*.

FIRES DESTROY 122 HOUSES IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — A rash of fires, whipped up by gale force winds blowing throughout Egypt, today destroyed 122 houses. The worst fire broke out in the village of Zaafan in the Nile delta.

For the second day, Alexandria harbour was closed to navigation as 100-km.-an-hour winds churned up its waters. Fifteen ships were forced to stand outside the harbour.

Lacoste Named New Minister For Algiers

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Within less than 10 days of its formation, the left-wing Government of M. Guy Mollet was obliged to make its first Cabinet reshuffle.

The victory of the settlers' organization in Algiers over the Government at home forced the resignation of M. Mollet's first choice for the difficult post of Resident Minister for Algeria in the person of General Georges Catroux. Today the Government announced that the new Socialist Finance leader, M. Robert Lacoste, is the new Resident Minister for Algeria. This left vacant the Finance portfolio, another key post in the Government with general control of all the economic life of the country including agriculture.

This was a post which M. Pierre Mendes-France, the Radical Party new dealer, had already refused and which he again refused today, according to sources close to him.

Premier Mollet said in a broadcast tonight that France would fight to stay in Algeria, but at the same time he urged both French settlers and Moslem Algerians not to let themselves be led astray by extremists on both sides.

To the Europeans M. Mollet said, "Attempts have been made to give you the reputation of colonialists. I do not share it. There is doubtless among you a small selfish minority which fiercely defends its own interests and its political positions. They are unfortunately behind the extremist organizations and shock groups which it is sought to set up against the government of the republic. It is they who abuse the good faith of patriots for interests which have nothing French about them."

225 Dead as Cold Worsens in Europe

ROME, Thursday (UP).—Heavy new snows heaped misery, death and damage today on Italy, paralysed by the worst winter in memory. The weather took a turn for the worse as snow fell all over Europe. The death toll mounted to 57 in Italy, and 225 in all Europe.

The Italian Army rushed troops, snow ploughs and helicopters into battle against the cold wave coming out of the steppes of Siberia. It snowed for the second time in a week in Rome, where there had been no snow for nine years.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce, made arrangements for American aid, and a 25-truck convoy left the American supply base in Leghorn for Rome, bearing the first shipment of urgently needed supplies.

Snow drifts piled up to nearly five metres high in southern Italy and Sicily. Hundreds of villages were isolated in these areas, and food was running low in many places. Transportation was chaotic and roads were blocked. Air traffic has been cut drastically. The weather bureau promised no relief.

A severe blizzard has stopped all traffic between Beirut and Damascus for the past two days, "El Jihad," Old City daily reports. More than a dozen Lebanese villages have been isolated due to snow-drifts.

Heavy floods inundated hundreds of houses and shops in Hama, Syria.

Closure of Schools Spreads in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — More Greek secondary schools in many Cyprus villages closed today as school children's disturbances—begun yesterday—spread to new districts.

Reports from Famagusta and villages in the vicinity indicated that elementary schools were closed by government order when Greek flags were found hoisted on the buildings contrary to Cyprus law.

Within Famagusta itself, four elementary schools with a total of more than 1,000 pupils were closed after children broke pictures of the British Royal family, tore town Union Jacks and shouted anti-British slogans.

Security leaders met in Nicosia today to discuss details of riots in Famagusta two days ago in which British troops shot dead an 18-year-old schoolboy, Petrakis Yialloukis.

Soviet Envoy Calls On Sharett

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. A. N. Abramov, called on Foreign Minister Sharett while the latter was in Tel Aviv yesterday to discuss embassy matters.

The interview, requested by Mr. Abramov, lasted for 30 minutes, and took place in the Kirya.

Consultations were begun yesterday at the Foreign Ministry on Israel-Soviet relations. Aluf Yosef Avidar, Ambassador to Moscow, returned earlier this week for the talks.

Washington Talks Seen As Warning to Arabs, Israel

World Bank Loans Egypt $200m.

The Egyptian Government announced last night that the World Bank has agreed to lend Egypt $200m. to help finance the Aswan Dam project of the Nile River.

In Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, it was announced that Britain has told Egypt and the Sudan that British East African territories have a vital interest in the Nile waters. The Sudan and Egypt are to sign an agreement on the future division of the Nile waters, at present fixed under a 1929 treaty, as a result of the Aswan dam project.

Mr. D.S. Stapledon, Chief Secretary of the British trusteeship territory of Tanganyika, told the Legislative Council that the need to safeguard the rights of Tanganyika in relation to the waters of Lake Victoria was being taken into consideration.

(UP, Reuter)

INFILTRATORS RAID NEGEV; 2 SEIZED

Small groups of infiltrators raided the Negev in five places on Tuesday night, stealing 13 sheep, two mules and a horse, as well as clothing and a radio. The sheep, one of the mules and the horse were recovered by the police, who followed the tracks of the infiltrators accompanied by U.N. Observers and trackers.

At Moshav Ofakim, the infiltrators entered one of the houses and switched on the light. When a voice from the next room called out "who is there?" one of them answered in Hebrew, "It's me," and they fled without being caught. The clothes they stole from the house were recovered later, but the radio, which they also took, went with them over the Gaza Strip border.

An Army patrol captured two infiltrators out of a group of four it encountered west of Haitseva (Ein Husub) on Wednesday morning, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The patrol opened fire on sighting the infiltrators, of whom two were armed. These two succeeded in escaping.

LIBYA BANS JOURNALS

TRIPOLI, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government Press Office said today that the Libyan authorities had banned the Italian magazines "Tempo" and "Poks" from being brought into Libya for six months "for publishing reports favourable to Israel and attacking the Arab countries."

Moot Steps to Prevent War

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Consultations on the Middle East under way here between American, British and French officials were interpreted in informed circles today as "a deliberate warning to any hotheads in Israel or the Arab countries who might be toying with the idea of war."

Informed diplomatic officials took the view that this purpose has been partly served already by the very fact that the Western Big Three are meeting to work out specific ways of averting or stopping an Arab-Israel conflict.

The second step in this policy of deterrence will be to announce some of the measures which have been or will be decided upon. It is believed that this will come after the consultations, which began yesterday on an ambassadorial level, are concluded.

The warning implicit in the talks, it was understood unofficially, is directed in considerable measure to the extremist faction in Israel which favours preventive war. It would be wrong to suppose, however, that the warning is meant for the Israelis alone, informed U.S. sources said.

The tripartite meetings and the decisions to grow out of them were regarded, therefore, as intended to encourage a "climate of moderation" both in Israel and the Arab countries.

Another purpose, it was felt, is to make public opinion elsewhere in the world more aware of the risks of war in the Middle East. The assumption was that this, too, would make it more difficult for extremists to have their way.

"We are talking about specifics to a greater extent than ever before," one informant said. (See Congress Debate—P.3)

Eden: Seek to Bring Israel, Arabs Closer

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The Western powers are making efforts to settle the Arab-Israel dispute by "trying to get the two parties nearer together without publicity," Sir Anthony Eden stated today at London Airport on his return from his visit to the U.S. and Canada.

He said that the British and Americans have offered aid "in the form of money" to help settle the "unhappy refugees" and to guarantee frontiers once they are agreed upon.

Another method to achieve pacification, he continued, "is perhaps to try" and increase the U.N. observer personnel on the frontiers to reduce incidents. He also pointed to the obligations of the Western Big Three under the 1950 Tripartite Declaration, and said, "We decided to examine between ourselves what steps might be taken to give effect to our obligations, and the French, I understand, have since accepted to join in that work."

Mr. R.A. Butler, Leader of the House, announced in the Commons that the Prime Minister would make a statement to Parliament on Monday on his discussions in Washington and Ottawa. After his arrival, Sir Anthony reported to the Cabinet on his talks.

Baghdad Court Jails Cairo Subversive Group

A criminal court in Baghdad yesterday sentenced an Egyptian, Mohammed Ali Issa, and two Palestinian Arabs, to prison terms of four years hard labour each, and deportation after their release, according to NEABS.

Issa was employed by the Military Attache at the Egyptian Embassy as doorkeeper, and was charged with being the ringleader of a group planning to blow up embassies of Baghdad pact powers in the Iraqi capital. Iraqi authorities have claimed that he was an Egyptian Army officer in disguise.

The Palestinians are Mohammed Subhi Ashur and Salim Khalifah.

Syrians Return 292 Of Stolen Sheep Flock

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The Syrians today returned 292 head of the flock of 350 sheep stolen from Kibbutz Dan at gunpoint by three marauders on Tuesday.

With the flock were four lambs, born in temporary exile.

The *kibbutz* shepherd, Mr. Yosef Furman, who was an eyewitness of the theft, identified his sheep by the discs around their necks. He found them to have been well fed during their stay in the Syrian village of M'rar, the home of the three marauders.

The Syrians were late for their meeting with the Israelis at the Tel el Kadi spring because they were delayed in collecting the sheep, they explained. Three Syrian army officers, a sergeant and several villagers who drove the flock came to the meeting point. The Israel side was represented by Ravseren S. Teppner, delegate to the Israel-Syrian M.A.C., a Foreign Ministry representative and several constables. Both sides were accompanied by a U.N. Observer.

BURNS, EYTAN DISCUSS SYRIAN BORDER

Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns yesterday continued his discussions on proposals to ease tension along the Israel-Syrian border when he called on Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of Armistice Affairs, at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization was accompanied by his political adviser, M. Henri Vigier.

SYRIA TO SUPPRESS DEMONSTRATIONS

The Syrian Government has instructed the Governor of Aleppo to suppress by force any further demonstrators by workers following the clashes on Wednesday in which strikers battled the police. Twenty-two persons were injured.

U.S. Suspends Balloon Launching; Soviets Display 'Spying' Function

A State Department spokesman said in Washington last night that the U.S. would discontinue launching weather balloons from Germany and Turkey pending further study.

The announcement followed Soviet protests to the U.S., Turkey and West Germany about the intrusion of American balloons carrying propaganda leaflets and cameras and radio transmitters for military espionage purposes.

The U.S. reply said that the Government had nothing to do with the launching of propaganda balloons over Russia, and that her weather balloons were part of a meteorological survey. U.S. authorities admitted that the balloons carried cameras, but said that these were strictly to record cloud formations and that it would be only "accidental" if they picked up anything significant on the ground.

However, in view of the objection and to avoid misunderstanding, the U.S. would "seek to avoid the launching of further balloons," the spokesman said.

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Rumania have in the meantime protested to the U.S. and the United Nations over the balloons, charging that they were a menace to air traffic. In a note to the U.S., Hungary said that the balloons were responsible for three air crashes.

The U.N. Secretariat planned to circulate the protests to all members.

Meanwhile, in Moscow the Russians staged a scientific demonstration for foreign correspondents aimed at proving that the American balloons carried "photographic apparatus for military reconnaissance."

The Foreign Ministry press chief, Mr. Leonid Ilyichev, and a military expert held the briefing at the Spiridonovka Palace, residence of Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov. The expert explained the reconnaissance function of the balloons, and said that their purpose was "not as the Americans claim."

Fifty balloons floated about the palace courtyard and several other 30-foot balloons were suspended from the ceiling in the klieg-lighted conference room.

Foreign correspondents were invited to examine the balloons and photograph them. The military expert, Col. A.V. Tarantsev, lectured to the photographers and correspondents. He said that the cameras were equipped to make 450 to 500 pictures, and displayed the negatives. He added that each of the pictures indicated exactly where the photographs were made and "incontrovertibly prove the espionage character of the American balloons."

(Reuter, UP)

Another 19 days

to participate in the two OSEM competitions. If you don't have the January 18, 1956 issue of *The Jerusalem Post* on hand anymore, the contest terms are also available at all groceries and Consumers' Cooperative shops where OSEM noodles, macaroni, spaghetti, "p'titim," soup almonds and OSEM Seasoning are sold. Please note: March 1 is the last day for submitting your proposals.

Jordan Premier Due In Cairo Today

Premier Samir Rifa'i of Jordan will leave Amman today for Cairo, accompanied by the Chief Royal Chamberlain, Bahjat Talhouni, bearing a royal message, for talks with Premier Abdul Nasser, the Arab News Agency reported.

Rifa'i has already visited Damascus, Beirut, and Baghdad, and he will take off for Saudi Arabia after his Cairo talks.

Diplomats in Cairo believe that the purpose of the reported meeting is to co-ordinate Arab efforts in the face of "international manoeuvres concerning a Palestine settlement."

Bonn, Rome Agree On Int'l Questions

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — West Germany and Italy today reported they had reached "complete agreement" on international questions and German-Italian relations during the four-day state visit of the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Segni and Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino.

The announcement came in a joint communique issued shortly before the Italian statesmen departed for Rome.

Both governments declared the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections to be an "indispensable precondition for the relaxation of tension and lasting peace in the world."

High-Level Attempts To Settle Professionals' Strike

By DAN RAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The strike of doctors and professional workers enters its fourth day today with the Government optimistic that it will shortly end but with the doctors still doubtful of possible compromises, it was learned in Jerusalem last night.

The Government maintained almost continuous contact yesterday with Medical Association representatives, but up to last night no clear solution was found to break the deadlock.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, met Dr. Z. Avigdori in the morning, when the strike was discussed in general terms.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said plainly that he was not threatening to implement emergency regulations ordering the doctors back to work. He added that he did not believe in using such means against civilians unless national security was at stake. The Prime Minister did not go into the financial details of the dispute.

In the early afternoon, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, met doctors' representatives headed by Dr. Avigdori, but the doctors said later that they did not consider any advance had been made. They claim that Mr. Eshkol had not committed himself to any definite date for the payment of whatever part of the current year's wage raise is withheld, nor even what this percentage would be.

It was understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol met later in the afternoon to draw up a detailed proposal to end the strike. It is possible that one of them will attend the Israel Medical Association's conference to be held in Beit Straus in Jerusalem at 11 o'clock this morning.

It was last night believed that this would be the most appropriate forum for the final negotiations, as the doctors will be well represented and able to take the required decision, while the Ministers will have the full backing of the Government and the Histadrut for whatever proposals are put forward.

Later the Mapai Political Committee also met, the Ministers of Finance, Labour and Commerce attending.

It became clear yesterday that the Cabinet at its meeting on Wednesday had not decided on a specific compromise offer, but only worked out a general approach.

At the meeting of the Histadrut Executive last night the strike was discussed in full, and Mr. Eshkol reported on the progress made in negotiations with the strikers.

Mapam representatives did not participate in last night's conference as they are opposed to the Government's attitude and support the doctors' claims, although they are opposed to the strike itself.

The Israel Medical Association claims that 3,000 doctors are striking. Its Central Actions Committee decided yesterday that Kupat Holim patients who received treatment from doctors at their homes on Saturdays would have to pay double the normal fee.

Many engineers were back at work yesterday, while doctors and other professional workers were striking. In all, of the 6,000 members of the Engineers' Association, only 2,500 are qualified and officially striking. Of this number, about 300 were at work.

At the Hebrew University the only lectures given were by guest lecturers, among which the Supreme Court Justices were the most notable. The science lecturing staff maintained research work and young hospital doctors were observed in the medical libraries catching up on their reading.

(Other Reports — Page 3, Col. 5 & 6)

SASSON HANDS GRONCHI NEW CREDENTIALS

ROME, Thursday (UP). — The Israel envoy, Mr. Eliahu Sasson, yesterday handed President Giovanni Gronchi credentials raising his rank from Minister to Ambassador.

Starting Saturday night, Feb. 11, 1956
"ORA" Cinema, HAIFA
Israel Premiere!
NANA
Everyone knows of her!
Everyone wants her! — Everyone desires her!
Starring
Martine Carol and Charles Boyer
based on the famous book by EMILE ZOLA
Distributed by YAIRFILM
For adults only

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TEL AVIV: 32 Ariosoroff St., Tel. 31711
HAIFA: 7 Hospital St., Tel. 2166.

Social & Personal

President Ishak Ben-Zvi yesterday morning received the Israel Ambassador to Moscow, Aluf Yosef Avidar. The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday were hosts at a luncheon for the Israel Ambassador to Chile and Paraguay and Mrs. Kubovy.

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ARRIVALS: Rev. James A. Pike, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, with Mrs. Pike, for a one-week stay by El Al); Mr. M. Meyer, of the Export Bank, from attending a meeting of the Bank's Board of Directors in London; Mr. Y. E. Issar, consultant engineer on sun waterheaters to Miromit, Ashkelon Metal Products, from the World Symposium on Solar Energy in the U.S. (by s.s. Israel).

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DEPARTURES: Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, for Germany, and then to the US, for the United Jewish Appeal; Count Spreti, West German Bundestag member, and Countess Spreti, after a 10-day visit as guests of the Shilumim Corporation; Mr. Ed. Murrow, C.B.S. television commentator, on completing a film (by K.L.M.); Mr. A. Bernstein, sales manager of Miromit, for Cyprus and Greece to arrange for sales in those countries; the members of the Sarajevo soccer team, for Yugoslavia; Mr. J. Serlin, M.K., and Mr. M. Kol, of the Jewish Agency Executive, for New York to attend a meeting of the Executive of the World Confederation of General Zionists (by Air France).

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A farewell reception for Mr. F. Munch-Petersen, Administrative Officer of the U.N. Observer Headquarters in Jerusalem, was held yesterday at the home of Mr. H. A. Cidor, Director of the International Organizations Division of the Foreign Ministry. Guests included Mr. M. Andersen, the new Administrative Officer of U.N. Headquarters, Dr. Hart Schaaf, Director of the U.N. Technical Aid Mission and representatives of U.N. Headquarters, and the Foreign Ministry.

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Dr. Carlos Freier, President of the Friends of the Hebrew University in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Professor Leon Dujovne, of Buenos Aires University, were the guests at a University luncheon given at the home of the Vice-President and Mrs. M. Evenari on Wednesday.

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Dr. Bernhard Zondek, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has been elected Honorary President of the Second World Congress on Fertility and Sterility, to be held in Naples from May 18 to 26 under the auspices of the International Fertility Association. Some 2,500 delegates from 60 countries are expected to attend the Congress.

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"A night at the Cosmopolitan Hotel," the Jerusalem Sports Club's fancy dress Purim ball, will be held on Saturday, February 25. Early reservations for members and their friends recommended.

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Reserve Leap Year night for Haifa Hitahdut Olei Britannia's Purim fancy dress ball on Wednesday, February 29, at Mitbah Hapoalim. For tickets: Phone 3030.

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BIRTHS

FRIEDLAENDER — To Bernice Fay (nee Roden), wife of A. Horst Friedlaender, on February 8, 1956, at the Zahalon Hospital, Jaffa, — a son.

HORAN — To Mr. and Mrs. John R. Horan, of the U.S. Embassy, Tel Aviv, on February 6, at the Assuta Hospital, — a son, Philip.

MARON — To Hava (nee Gerson), wife of Nahum Maron, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, on February 6, at Hadassah Hospital — a son, brother to Omri and Osnath.

INTERNATIONALLY APPROVED

Various so-called "multigrade" engine oils have recently been introduced in Israel whilst they have been sold in the U.S.A. and Europe for years and claim to improve engine performance.

Even with these new oils as with higher-octane gasolines, the internationally used and known REDeX OIL and FUEL Additive guarantee considerable savings in gasoline consumption, wear of engine, life of battery and improved overall performance. These improvements can be checked by scientific Testing Instruments.

REDeX is in ever-increasing use in Europe, U.S.A., Australia, Africa, etc., i.e. all over the world, and has added these improvements to hundreds of thousands automotive and stationary engines, both gasoline and diesel.

Majority in U.S. Congressional Debate Want Arms for Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Republican and Democratic Congressmen took the floor of the House to call upon the Government yesterday to permit Israel to acquire arms in this country. Of more than 20 speakers, only two expressed views unfavourably to Israel. Many of the Congressmen who did not have an opportunity to express their views on the floor during the three-day debate, announced they would have such views published in the Congressional record.

The two who took a stand against Israel are Congressmen Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, and Arthur Winstead of Mississippi, both Democrats. The former alleged that an American arms sale to Israel is not in the interest of the U.S., and the latter urged that Israel "go back" to the 1947 U.N. partition borders.

In a powerful reply, the majority leader, Mr. John W. McCormack (Democrat, Massachusetts) told the two dissenting Democrats that American national interests were more identified with Israel than with Egypt. He pointed out that Egypt had identified her "national interest" with the Kremlin and that it was Egypt and Russia, not Israel, that brought about the present arms imbalance. He described Israel as a "real democracy" which had taken action consistent with peace, and said that an imbalance in arms already existed. He called for arms sales to Israel to redress the balance.

Rep. Edna F. Kelly, (Democrat, New York), member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, took the leadership of the session and made the opening speech. She protested against the Administration policy in refusing to sell arms to Israel, and made it plain that the latter would not be called upon to sacrificing territory.

Rep. Barratt O'Hara (Democrat, Illinois) warned that if Israel is permitted to fall "the day may not be far away when our own country will fall." Rep. Hugh Scott (Republican, Pennsylvania) reported on the meeting of Republican Congressmen with Secretary of State Dulles earlier this week, and defended the Secretary's position. But he said he still favoured arms for Israel.

A number of Congressmen took the position that if Egypt wants peace, she has enough arms, but that if she wants war, she has more than she deserves. Warnings were also sounded that the Russian submarines sold to Egypt might one day be used against the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Baseball Patriarch, Connie Mack, Dead

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday. — Connie Mack, Grand Old Man of Baseball, former owner and manager of the defunct Philadelphia Athletics, died here, aged 93, yesterday.

The patriarchal Mack survived a serious relapse after his heartbreaking sale of the team he founded, but then last Oct. 1, broke his right hip in a fall at the home of his daughter here.

He underwent an operation by Dr. Illarion Gopadze, longtime friend and for years the team physician of the Athletics, on Oct. 5, and on Oct. 22, just three weeks to the day that he broke his hip, he was released from the hospital.

During his recuperation period from the hip injuries, Clark Griffith, President-owner of the Washington Nationals, John (Honus) Wagner, one time Pittsburgh shortstop, and Denton (Cy) Young, all lifelong friends and fellows with Mack in Baseball's Hall of Fame, died. The deaths were kept from Mack for fear of shock.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Water colours, drawings, and frescoes by F.M. Weiss. Wire sculptures by Prof. Abba P. Lerner. "Nora Studio," 9 Ben Maimon, 10-1, 3-6 (Tomorrow, 10-2).
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) French 20th Century Paintings. 3) Pochoir Paintings of Maya Art after Manuscripts and Monuments by Felipe Neri Gonsales. Exhibit of Month: Copper plate etched by Jacques Lipchitz, with 43 successive proofs of the etching. Besalel, 9-1. (Tomorrow 10-1.)
Arts and Crafts: Silver and copper jewellery by "Xila" (Y. Adler) Woollen rugs from Sde Boker. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6 (Tomorrow 10-1.)
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: Finds in Caesarea, 9-11; 3-5. "Conquest of the Desert," Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.
Israel Flora Paintings by Ann Medalia, extended by public request; Rina Gallery, 11 Princess Mary Ave., (Entrance 1 Rehov Yanai), 9.30-1, 4-7. (Tomorrow 6.30-9.30).
★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ **Recorded Music:** —
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Chopin, Etudes, op. 10; Prokofieff, Symphony No. 5. 8.30. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda. 2811. Wallach, 23 Hankin Hamelech, Katamon, 3942. **TEL AVIV:** Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Sanitas, 82 Ibn Gabirol. Kitajewitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Tamar, Givat Shimshon, Hatikvah Qtr. **JAFFA:** El Kantal, 63 Rehov 4. **RAMAT GAN:** 51 Bialik, 71814. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Hatichon, 71949. **B'NEI BRAK:** Refuah, 62 Rabbi Akiva. **BISHON LEZION:** Malal. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolov. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Mashiah, Iraq, 3068. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4708. Hatchia, Geula, 2452. **TEL AVIV:** (Day): Magen, 35 Allenby, 66426. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Bograshov, 60 Bograshov, 23889. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Bloch, 32 Bloch, 26426. Maccabi (Evening): Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 24563. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Zviker, 27 Sheinkin, 3085. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5328. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Rehov 1, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Grimse, 50 Bialik, 72327. **GIVATAYIM:** Noga, opp. Fire Station, 72454. **B'NEI BRAK:** Hirshbein, 11 Akiva. **BISHON LEZION:** Malal. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **HAIFA:** Hadar, 21 Prophets, 3944. Mashiah, Iraq, 3068. Moria, 45 Moriah, 81009. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2658. Dr. Katz, 20 Habashim, 2936. Dr. Tryfus, 23(f) King George, 2035. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Sahar, 54 Sokolov, 26268. **JAFFA:** Dr. Alkelai, 65 Rehov 4. Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. **HAIFA:** Dr. Csobai, 34 Pevsner, 3696. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Straus, 22a King George, 2912. Dr. Shor, 26 Rashi. **TEL AVIV-JAFFA:** As today. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (Day). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66326 (Evening).

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Yesterday's Press

Need Arms to Halt Arabs' Initial Attack

Mr. Dulles' statement that supplying Israel with arms will not solve the problem of peace in the Middle East, that Israel should rely upon the U.N. and international law and also strive to establish friendly relations with the Arabs, stirs "Ha'aretz" (non-party) to comment that what Israel needs arms for is to contain the initial attack until the U.N. can step in and restore peace. Again, stationing an international force along the borders would not only fail to keep the peace but would also be tantamount to converting Israel into a U.N. protectorate.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) believes that once the Egyptians have gained time to streamline their superiority, our waving our conformity with Mr. Dulles' advice under the noses of their Ilyushins and MIG's will be rather futile. "Davar" (Histadrut) also finds that Mr. Dulles' statement lacks the sense of urgency that the situation warrants.

Progressives and the Strike

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) sadly shakes its head at the Progressives' "defection" but observes that there will be no Cabinet crisis. Their insistence on a "wage gap policy," which is of recent vintage, is responsible for their bolting, and it would be mistaken to think that other parties will follow them out to bring down the Government and make way for a wall-to-wall Coalition.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) says that the attempt to dub the eight thousand academic workers on strike as "enemies of the Histadrut and the State of Israel" is evil, comical and stupid. The strike's success is of importance not to the academic workers alone but also to the masses of workers whose right to strike for improved conditions and pay is threatened by the attitude of the Histadrut.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that a Government that goes back on its promises and whose decision is no decision has no moral basis for existence. That is true in every other country in the world, but not here, the "land of unlimited possibilities."

"Herut" observes that the workers' revolt against those who take the name of the labourer in vain (the Histadrut) will not limit itself to the confines of the present strike which has signalled only the beginning of the struggle for freedom of conscience and opinion and for the citizen's right to his daily bread without having to kow-tow to a partisan class dictatorship.

AN IMPROVED corn planting machine has been developed by Kibbutz Kedma.

Experienced MUSIC TEACHER
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Clarinet — Saxophone
Trombone and Violin
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Visiting hours: 2-4 p.m.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Harofe, Wingate Avenue
Sat., Feb. 11, 1956, 8.30 p.m. sharp
EVENING OF BACH
F. Pelleg (Harpsichord), U. Teeplitz (Flute), S. Farnes, J. Malkin, S. Garter (violins), G. Roehr (Viola), R. Kuhn (Cello).
PROGRAMME:
Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, Sonata for Viola da Gamba & Harpsichord, Triple Concerto in A-minor.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Piano Recitals
GEZA ANDA
Tel Aviv,
TOMORROW, Feb. 11 at 8.30
"Ohel Shem"
Tickets obtainable today at the Orchestra's Office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-1, and tomorrow at the box office.
Only appearance in Jerusalem
TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 9 p.m.
"Edison" Hall.
Tickets obtainable at Cahana Office.
The Programme includes Works by Beethoven, Bartok, Brahms.
Gala Parim Concert
TEL AVIV "Ohel Shem"
Thursday, Feb. 23, 8.30 p.m.
Conductor:
PAUL KLECKI
Soloist:
LARRY ADLER
★
Following the concert, the audience is cordially invited to the DAN HOTEL.
TWO DANCE BANDS
MANY ATTRACTIONS
Tickets at I.P.O. Offices, 56 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv.
11-2, 4-6. Fridays 11-1.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:**—
Paintings, Puppets, Stage designs by Paul Loewy. Paintings Arie Alwell; Chinese Prints (Reproductions) lent by UNESCO, 10-1. (Also tomorrow). Tel Aviv Museum.
★ **Tourist Service:**—
Z.O.A. House, 9.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Theatre:**—
Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer "Main Meidele," Amphitheatre, 8.45. Ohel, "Johnny Belinda," Orah, 8.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ **Theatre:** —
"Man, Mensch, Foter" — Yiddish, Orot, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music Hour. Liszt, Tasso, Lament and Triumph (Symphonic Poem No. 2); Rachmaninoff, Concerto No. 2 in C Minor. 11 a.m. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.
★ **Concert:**—
Jerusalem Chamber Music Society — 5th Concert. Beit Hillel.
★ **Tours:** —
To the south-east quarters of Jerusalem; Municipality, 10 a.m.
★ **Theatre:** —
Cameri, "The Lady of the Manor". Edison, 9.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:** —
Nudes, Painters and Sculptors Pavilion, — 9 Alharizi — 10-1, 4-7 (exc. Frid.)
★ **Concert:**—
"Haifa Chamber Choir," Soloists, Strings & Organ; Carissimi ("Jephtah" Oratorio), Mozart, Warlock, Tartini, Frescobaldi — 7 & 9 p.m. Museum.
★ **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "Johnny Belinda," 7 and 9.15. Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat," 6.30 and 9.30. Mograbi, New Cameri Theatre, "The Hasty Heart," 6.30, 9.00. Habimah "Ma'ayana," 8. Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer; "My Girl," Z.O.A. House, 6.30 and 9.30. "Man, Mensch, Foter"—Yiddish. "Beit Hapoel," 6.30 and 9.15.
★ **Lecture:**—
Z.O.A. House Youth Group, 8.30 — Mr. David Pelem on "Water Planning in Israel".

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:** —
"Maskit" Village Craft. Also exhibits from Municipal Library. Fortnightly Exhibit: Watercolour by Mordechai Avniel, Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 4-9.

COMING EVENTS

Habimah
NEXT WEEK

Feb. 12 — "Pandre the Hero" (for workers), Tel Aviv, 8.
"Maayana", Kfar Saba, 8.
Feb. 13 — "Maayana", Rehovot, 8.
Feb. 14 — "Maayana", Tiberias, 6.45 and 9.
"Pandre the Hero," Nahalal, 8.
Feb. 15 — Martha Graham and her Ballet Troupe, Tel Aviv, 8.30.
"Maayana", Bishon le-Zion, 8.
Feb. 16 — Martha Graham and her Ballet Troupe, Tel Aviv, 8.30.
"Maayana," Orah, Haifa, 8.
Feb. 17 — Martha Graham and her Ballet Troupe, Tel Aviv, 8.

Performances by the famous American Yiddish stars
BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
TODAY, February 10, Haifa, Amphitheatre, 8.45 p.m.
MY GIRL
TOMORROW, Feb. 11, Tel Aviv, Z.O.A. House 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
THE SINGING BLACKSMITH
Sunday, Feb. 12, Bishon le Zion, Tiferet, 8.45 p.m.
MY GIRL
Monday, Feb. 13, Holon, Armon, 8.45 p.m.
MY GIRL
Tuesday, Feb. 14, Beersheba, Keren, 8.15 p.m.
THE SINGING BLACKSMITH

Religious Services

Portion: Mishpatim (Sh'mot 21.1—24.18); Parashat Shekalim (Sh'mot 30.11—38); Haftara: Melachim II, 12.1—17

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.44 p.m. today, and ends at 5.50 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 4.59 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.50 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow. Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.47 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. Isserman.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.40 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.55 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz & Choir.
Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsfira Synagogue: Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha: 5 p.m. Arvit: 5.55 p.m.

HAIFA

Anglo-Saxon Congregation (Reali School 15 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shahrit: 10 a.m.

COMMUNIST. — The U.S. Subversive Activities Control Board has ruled that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is a Communist-front organization and ordered it to register with the Attorney-General.

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Management: Lichtenberg-Lipman.
presents the guest star from U.S.A.
MENACHEM RUBIN
"Man, Mensch, Foter"
A play in 3 acts by S. Wolff; Music by Shalom Secunda
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: "Orot," Today, Feb. 10, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: "Beit Hapoel," Sat., Feb. 11, 6.30 and 9.15.
KFAR SABA: "Amal," Mon., Feb. 13, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem," Tues., Feb. 14, 8.30 p.m.
PETAH TIKVA: "Hehal," Wed., Feb. 15, 8.30 p.m.
HADERA: "Hof," Thurs., Feb. 16, 8.30 p.m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 9, 1956

Pop. Loans	
1949/49 (IL.30)	101½
4½% Tavel Dollar xtra)	71½
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	66½
3½% War Loan 54/59	966
3½% Gov Bds (large)	99
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	98½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	96½
Pal Theatre Bds. Ser. I	94½
Sh. Loans ord.sh.	101
A.P.R. Investm. ord sh "B"	111½
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	101½
Elhara's Inv. ord.	156½
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" sh.d	98½
Ilem Mortz. Sh.ord sh	76½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/63	82
Niv 4% Debs. (bearer)	96½
5% pref. sh.	84½
Fass 4% debs. sh/64 reg	80
"Tera" 8% debs.	111½
I.L.P.C. ord. sh. reg.	80½
8% debs	79
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	89½
Bassco 6% pref. ord. sh.(4)	224½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh	115½
"A" ord. shares	281
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(1.2m)	100½*
6½% P.E.C. Debs '57/64	106½**
	74½
Mekorot pref. sh.	119½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	99
6-8% conv. debs.	122½
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	92½
7% conv. debs. 59/63	89½
Koller-Dan ord.sh reg.2	82½
Pal.-Bromery 8% con sh.	138½
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	106½
"Tera" ord. sh. (1)	104
Kasher 6% debs. "A"	147
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	223
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	98½
Pal. Constr. Yr 8% debs.	

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex dividend; e) ex right; z) in % of IL1,000; v) 15.8./15.12; * Dollar ** Index.

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Starting Tomorrow, Feb. 11, 1956, at Migdalor Cinema, Tel Aviv,
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Frou-Frou
CINEMASCOPE

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The American Scene — *By Patrock O'Donovan*

Plenty of Criticism but No Panacea

WASHINGTON, (OFNS). — THERE is no doubt that there is an arms race — as real and almost as alarming as that between Britain and Germany before the First World War. But it is hard to tell whether Russia or the U.S. is winning it. The verdict seems to depend on your attitude to the present Administration's programme. If you disapprove of that, you are sure the Russians are winning.

Critics say the Soviet nuclear weapons programme is overtaking the American lead, that Soviet rockets are as good as American rockets, that Russia is building more jet aircraft, and that many of them are superior to American aircraft, that Russia has more submarines than the rest of the world, and that her vast armies have been modernized to a degree that challenges the American achievements; that a far larger share of the national income is devoted to defence in Russia than in America. But much of this is based on doubtful or unprovable intelligence. In fact, it is believed in the Pentagon that Russia has some 60 bombers comparable with the American monster Strategic Air Command bombers. It is believed that one of their type of jet engines has a greater thrust than any American, but there is no evidence that the operational efficiency of their aircraft equals America's. The evidence, in fact, is quite to the contrary.

Russia has 400 submarines, of which 140 or so are long-range types. She has no aircraft carriers and no atomic submarines. Her cruisers of the Sverdlovsk class, which astonished the world at the Coronation fleet review, are comparatively lightly armed and, almost certainly, lack radar fire control. Her armies are still spectacularly weak in transportation. But the fact remains that the Russians have lessened the gap between themselves and the Americans.

Accurate information does not exist — at least in the public domain — on Russia's progress in rockets and ballistic missiles. But she has the technicians, the resources and the will: she is not too far behind.

The effect of all this is to turn Americans back on to their greatest asset — their scientific and technical skill. The President's new programmes are emphasizing, more and more, the need for original research and the development of highly-complex weapons, and this year a greater percentage than ever of the defence budget is going in this direction.

Illusions Gone

THE Republican regime came to power four years ago on a crest of hope and confidence. The new men had the answer. It only needed a fresh approach, firmness, honesty and no sloppy thinking. There must be a solution to every problem.

It started well. They stopped the Korean war — in a fashion. Peace did come. The "summit" meeting at Geneva promised an end to the cold war. The boom in America seemed endless and yet now the illusions are gone and the Republicans — still crying Peace and Plenty — are having to defend their stewardship as fiercely as did Mr. Dean Acheson and the Democrats.

Now the Democrats are insisting more and more strongly that all is far from well. That America has no real policy. That America is in retreat. That Dulles has few achievements and many failures. That Something Must Be Done.

It is a somewhat gloomy picture. In the Far East, the issue of Formosa has been allowed to sink into a quiet stalemate. The idea of "unleashing" Chiang-Kai-shek has long since been abandoned. Americans now hope not to liberate the Chinese mainland, but to preserve at least the *status quo*. They have swallowed their pride.

There are profound anxieties for the future of South Indo-China. America seems more anxious than Britain over the future of Malaya and Singapore. Relations with India are unhappy, and Pakistan is crying for a sign that its alliance with America is worth while.

In Europe the American plans survive, but have barely advanced. Germany, still disunited, and with the promise of a less "reliable" regime in Bonn; France shaking itself to pieces; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization still more a blue print than a battle line. The Middle East on the boil and no plan yet for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and America taking the blame on almost every side.

It is only fair to say that none of the Democrats has suggested a way of putting even a part of this right. It would be hard now to find a Quiet American confident that he had the answers. It is very possible that foreign policy may loom as large in this year's election as in the election that was fought during the Korean war. Mr. Dulles' article has had one salutary effect. It has forced millions of American to re-examine their position in the world and, despite their material prosperity, their real and enviable contentment at home, they are clearly not too happy about what they find.

Rain of Boners

THE Administration must by now have developed a lively dread of the printed word. Three times in the last few weeks they have suffered badly when their officials ventured near it. After the Dulles interview in "Life" there was General Matthew Ridgway, late Army Chief of Staff, who marked his retirement in what has become a pretty traditional way here.

In a series of articles in the "Saturday Evening Post," he has written a slashing attack on the President's defence policy. It is known that Eisenhower is not personally very popular with the Generals, but Ridgway—with the brassy aura of military authority still about his shoulders—attacks the 1954 defence budget (reducing Army manpower) and says that Eisenhower is depriving the U.S. of an army, that the concentration on fancy weapons is no substitute for battalions of foot soldiers, that America cannot go to war.

And there is the Secretary of Agriculture, an earnest and courageous man called Ezra Taft Benson. He is trying to carry out a comparatively austere farm programme, and has become a target for some wild Democratic arrows in the process. Recently "Harper's" magazine published an article on the farm problem which generally supported the secretary. A copy was sent him as a routine courtesy and a letter, prepared by a secretary was sent back. It was published; it read: "I have read the article... It is excellent."

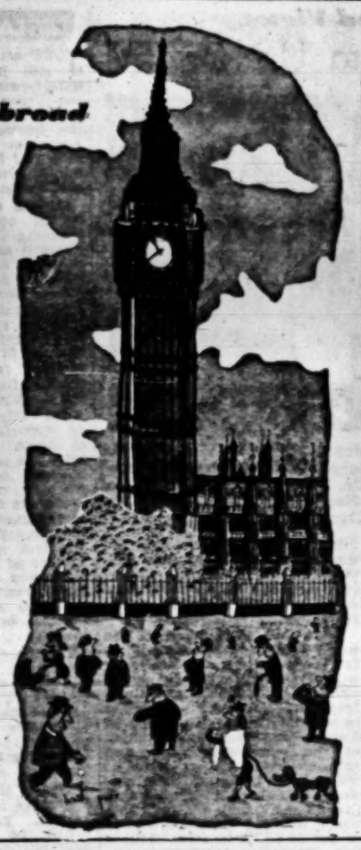
Unfortunately, the article began: "Our pampered tyrant, the American farmer, is about to get his boots licked again by both political parties..." and among other things, went on to say that many a farm family was "living in clover and Cadillacs."

As a matter of fact the Secretary had not read the article, but that made no difference. Congress blew up in his face, and every Senator and Representative with a few farm votes to consider back home has demanded his immediate resignation — and strongly. Mr. Benson's comment: "We pulled a boner on that one." Another weapon for the election dog-fight.

A Sabra Abroad

• London Landmarks •

By Raanan Lurie



Mass Hypnosis

London's most characteristic sight, I think, are the people that stop in front of Big Ben to set their watches by it. It's difficult not to do the same when you're standing in front of the world's most famous and best time-keeping clock.

By arrangement with "Dvar Hashavua".

Soviet Survey — *By Edward Crankshaw*

Bywords: Automation, Television

THE creation of a special Ministry of Automation in Moscow is the first move in the final stage of Russia's industrial revolution. Though presented as a routine administrative development, it is in fact an epoch-making event.

The Soviet industrial revolution had already started in a half-hearted manner before the Revolution, but the real thing began with the first Five-Year Plan, launched by Stalin in 1928.

There have been two distinct phases up to now. The first phase was the laying of the foundation of an industrial economy, in which foreign technicians and designers taught Russians how to use foreign machines. The second phase began when the foreigners were sent away and the Russians took over the installations they had left behind and also began to make their own machines. That was shortly before the Second World War. The third phase begins with the new Five-Year Plan. It will not end until Soviet practice and productivity have caught up with the West.

Until now, except in certain highly-favoured industries (above all steel and aircraft production) all the emphasis has been on quantity production regardless of cost, regardless of waste, regardless of overlapping, regardless of a highly inefficient use of manpower and material. But in July of last year Marshall Bulganin made a most important and detailed report on the state of Soviet industry in which he made it clear that all this had to be changed.

While acknowledging the great achievements of Soviet industry, he dwelt on its multifarious inefficiency. He looked beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union to the achievements of the advanced industrial countries of the West; and he said in no uncertain terms that the Soviet industrialists must do the same. He cited a long and fascinating catalogue of comparative achievements, always in favour of the West — and not only of the U.S. and Britain but also of smaller countries like Italy, Sweden and Belgium.

Better Organization

He was particularly scathing about the low rate of productivity per head, about the failure to utilize existing machines, about the failure of machine designers to keep up to date, about the faulty organization of labour, about the squandering of valuable materials in a variety of ways, about the hand-to-mouth habits of the best factories of diverting labour from the main product to turning out components, which should be mass-produced elsewhere, and quite different articles.

Against this background it is clearly seen that automation is only one aspect of the new drive towards the rationalization and streamlining of Soviet industry — although I have chosen it as the symbol of the new mood. It will be a long time before Coventry or Detroit need worry about Soviet competition. And, in fact, there is no word yet of automation in the motor industry. What the Soviet planners are thinking of for the time being are above all the basic industries: processes to do with the smelting and rolling of steel and the refinement of copper and other non-ferrous materials; ore crushing; the control of underground machinery and transport; oil drilling, foundry and forging work, etc. Above all, the automation of power stations, and everything connected with the electrical industry, has a high priority. The Soviet Union has already given a great deal of thought to the automation and tele-control of its hydro-electric stations and this is to be developed further.

If all goes well, by the end of the current plan, in 1960, the Kremlin will be thinking in terms of the mass production of consumer goods, from motor cars to sewing machines; and it will have made a real start on the automation of Soviet industry as a whole.

First-Rate TV

WHAT people in the West never seem to grasp about the Soviet Union is the extremely patchy nature of its achievements — a patchiness symbolized by the astonishing contrast between the Soviet steel industry, which is becoming a model to the world, and, for example, the plumbing trade, which seems incapable of fixing up a hot and cold water supply without bringing half the house down and getting the taps the wrong way round. I have even seen a tap screwed on, and proudly left, upside down. Yet the Russians build jet aircraft as good as any in the world.

Their television also looks like as being as good as any in the world: extremely well conducted programmes, clear and fine images. It is a priority. It is invaluable to the central Government as an instrument of education — education without tears — and it is being used as such: not, for the most part, in any crude propagandist way, but simply as a means for broadening and making more alert and inquisitive people who know next to nothing of what goes on outside their own villages and little towns.

The programmes are good, and they are often good entertainment too. They reflect the better and more imaginative side of the Soviet system.

Television also has one inestimable advantage over sound radio: the owner of a television set cannot listen to foreign programmes — except those specially recorded and put out by the central authorities. The television aerial is immune to the Voice of America and the B.B.C. And it is perfectly clear that the Government is determined to supersede sound radio by television wherever it can. It is also showing a lively interest in ultra short-wave sound broadcasting — another technique which excludes foreign penetration. At the present rate of progress there will soon be no sets left in Russia capable of picking up foreign broadcasts.

At the moment there are half a dozen television stations working at full blast, as well as a number of subsidiary ones. The main ones are in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Kharkov and Tallin. Another dozen stations from Baku to Minsk, from Vladivostok to Tiflis, are under construction. And the sixth Five-Year Plan, which has just begun, provides for stations to be built in the capitals of all the Union Republics and in many large provincial towns — over 40 all told.

Three Programmes in '58

Moscow's television centre is being greatly enlarged. Eight more studios are to be added to the three existing ones, and the station is to act as a distributing centre, sending its own films all over the country. By the end of the year, Moscow is to have two alternative programmes, and by 1958 the first regular experimental colour transmissions are promised, making three programmes in all. To cope with this growth Moscow is to build a new steel mast, some 300 metres high.

All this does not solve the problem of covering the vast spaces between the main centres. And here the technicians are very hard at work. They are experimenting with the relative advantages of relaying by cable and relaying by radio. The city of Kalinin already has a television relay connected by special cable with Moscow. Stalinogorsk, in the Moscow coal basin, is soon to have a radio relay system. The idea is eventually to cover the whole country with a network of relays.

As for the number of viewers these are still inconsiderable compared with the U.S. Six hundred thousand sets were built in 1955, and another million are promised for this year. Since the price of a small screen set, 1,700 roubles, is little more than the price of a respectable suit of clothes, these sets are snapped up as they come on the market. There are long waiting lists and even longer ones for spares. But besides the individual sets the Government is building large sets, with screens over a metre wide, for use in the innumerable clubs which are found everywhere throughout the Soviet Union. These will bring television to millions more. There are also to be special television theatres. One cinema in Moscow has already been converted, using a screen some four metres by six.

Given this priority, which includes the use of some of the best technical brains in the country, it seems highly probable that Soviet television will soon be worth studying by the experts of the West.

(Copyright)

French Communism Feeds on 'Immobilisme'

By Maurice Carr
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—WHEN French Communism is viewed dispassionately — not an easy task, for the tendency is to rave either for or against — it is seen to be a unique growth inasmuch as, unlike Communism elsewhere, it is able to flourish without the "fertilizing" rot of despair — major despair born of mass unemployment, of widespread starvation, or of an unhappy state of retarded civilization. It may be argued that a French revolutionary tradition impels people to vote Communist, but that does not explain how the tradition survives so forcibly.

There is evidence that qualitatively, if not quantitavely — for it has consistently been in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent of the total poll, the Communist vote in France has undergone a great change in the last ten years. In 1946, the Communist daily "Humanite" had a circulation of a million, by far the largest in the country. Today it prints less than 165,000 copies. Many once-prosperous Communist organs, such as the evening newspaper "Ce Soir" and the weekly "Action," have had to close down. Only a tiny proportion of the more than 5,600,000 French men and women who gave their votes to communism at the recent general elections are militant enough to look at the narrowly sectarian, stilted Communist publications. The rest the majority that is, cast a negative vote, registering not so much approval of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist ideology as disapproval of the powers-that-be. Why?

Popular sentiment in France was very different just after the Liberation from what it is at present. Then the Communists really were in an exalted position. They had played a big part, and suffered the heaviest casualties, in the Resistance movement; and the salvaging of national self-respect out of the Petainist debacle was associated in many minds with the party of Maurice Thorez. People were impressed, also, with the splendid feats of valour of the Red Army. The Western Allied liberators of France were less admired — in consequence of their physical presence on French soil. The foreign soldiers lurching drunkenly through the streets, or the all-too-sober superior alien officers were, most conspicuously, Americans; while the Russian troops were far away, making themselves disliked elsewhere.

If it were not for fear of international complications, the French Communists could easily have seized power in the lifetime of the first Constituent Assembly. Theirs was far and away the largest single parliamentary fraction; their right to hold key positions in the coalition governments was then quite uncontested; and their autonomous military units in the Resistance had not yet been disarmed or disbanded.

When that critical period had passed, and when, after the seven lean years of 1939-1946, the good things of life began slowly to return, it was thought that the Communist tide would ebb away. But even though France has made a fair economic recovery, even though the general standard of living has risen steadily, yet the level of public discontent has remained constant.

It is not that the French are more difficult to satisfy than other people, but they feel they are badly governed. The black market, which robbed children's cheeks of their natural bloom and which gnawed day in, day out at the grown-ups' nerves, lasted too long, long after the country was glutted with produce. The black marketeers flaunted their riches too much. The Indo-China war, which need never have happened, for there could have been a favourable negotiated settlement, lasted too long, the trafficking in piastres was too flagrant, the cost to the public treasury was too great—the funds squandered in the Indo-Chinese disaster exceeded the total income from Marshal Aid. There were altogether too many scandals, which came up like ugly boils on the body politic, but which were never lanced. There was too much incompetence and corruption in high places.

Foreign policy was too subservient. Paris, unlike London, for instance, did not always draw a clear line between the status of an ally and a stooge in its relations with Washington. France gave ground step by step, making way for German rearmament, eventual German control of the Saar and ultimate German hegemony in Europe. The situation in North Africa was allowed to deteriorate most dangerously.

All this terrible shiftlessness, which goes here under the name of *immobilisme*, has incited millions of ordinary, decent French men and women to vote Communist. Matters have been made even worse by the hired professional anti-Communists who have been trying to doctor, not the disease itself, but the symptoms. With a vast budget provided by McCarthyist oil kings of Texas, such an organization as Paix et Liberté (Peace and Liberty) has built up here a nationwide network of anti-Communist propaganda, espionage, counter-espionage and "parallel" police services. Striking anti-Communist posters are plastered all over the walls of France; Communists are "bought" to serve as double agents; politicians, journalists, civil servants, police officers are secretly mobilized. And still the Communist vote is as big as ever.

Hurts the Liberals

The anti-Communist conspiracy, which has taken a leaf out of Beria-type Communist police-tactics, has done immeasurable harm, not to French Communism, but to French liberalism. It has hurt, not Maurice Thorez, but a man like Mendes-France who was once forced out of the Premiership and has now been kept out of a position of influence in the new Government by the professional anti-Communists. The whispered charge against him is that he is a crypto-Communist hankering after a Popular Front with the Communists. But only by an all-out assault on *immobilisme* in all its forms, by a thorough spring-cleaning such as advocated by the Mendesists, can France be healed of its extremism.

For years the moderate parties have held the Communists in a political quarantine. But realities — massive realities such as the Communist vote representing a quarter of the nation — cannot be indefinitely ignored. Even the late Premier Edgar Faure accepted the support of the Communist members of parliament who, for their own reasons, twice saved his Government from downfall. Now, willy-nilly, the new Guy Mollet Government largely depends for its life on the Communist deputies in the National Assembly.

The Communists are clamouring for a Popular Front Government on the pre-war Leon Blum model, which brought about an important and positive social evolution; but non-Communists fear that this time a Popular Front might end in a dictatorship of the proletariat; and even if it does not so end, they fear the alarm, the distress which would prevail in Washington. On the other hand, while French Communism is being contained, French fascism, which has already erupted, may spread mortally.

India in Clutches of Linguistic Fever

By Elisabeth Partridge
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI. — BOMBAY'S headline riots have obscured the fact that the same lawlessness and violence took place all over India. In the northeastern state of Orissa a mob of 5,000 stormed the lock-up and freed students arrested in earlier demonstrations. They also fired and bombed the police and railway stations and attempted to derail trains. In Amritsar rival Hindus and Sikhs had to be dispersed by teargas. In Belgaum four were killed in police firing.

All over the country it has been the same sorry tale: strikes, linguistic tension and police with their trigger fingers at the ready. Mr. Nehru's non-violence policy has been gravely damaged in the eyes of the world.

Moreover his Congress party is split on this issue. Local Congressmen all over India have joined hands with the Communists — unofficially — in small-minded intrigue against the Commission's recommendations. In suggested border adjustments they quarrelled pettily over "a village here or a village there" as Mr. Nehru put it.

In Bombay, where the greatest discontent has manifested itself, the local Maharashtrian (Mahratta) Congress Committee revolted. They called on all their members to resign in protest against national Congress' decision to deprive the new Mahratti-speaking state of its capital, Bombay City.

Minister Resigns

Their call was answered not only by local Congressmen in Bombay but by the Central Cabinet Finance Minister, Mr. C.D. Deshmukh, key figure in India's socialization programme and a Maharashtrian. He handed in his resignation — which was not accepted by Mr. Nehru — within weeks of presenting his budget proposals, of more than usual importance this year when the second Five Year Plan is being drawn up.

All this seems a high price to pay for what sounds a simple operation — redrawing the old British map of India. Massive states, like Bombay and Madras, had arbitrary borders drawn during British rule for the convenience of administration. They often ignored regional language, with the result that since Independence there has been a growing popular demand for a linguistic adjustment of state boundaries.

But no one realized just how strong the linguistic fever was until 1952 when a fanatic by name of Potti Srimulu fasted to death after 59 days for a Telegu-speaking state of Andhra, which was then carved out of Tamil-speaking Madras.

Official Enquiry

To avoid any more emotional decisions being forced on Congress, Mr. Nehru initiated an official enquiry into boundaries. In 21 months the three Commission members travelled 61,000 kilometres, concentrating lengthily on India's undemarcated frontier with China (where large areas of Indian territory were claimed by China in a recent Peking map).

After sifting evidence from all over the country, the Commission produced a scholarly 110,000-word report. This emphasized with considerable wisdom that unity and security came before linguistic principles and its primary recommendation was the formation of large and strong border states. "The Indo-China border in this region admits of easy infiltration," it stated, "and the defence and security must remain a special concern."

The States Reorganization Commission report also recommended India's present 27 states should be reduced to 16 and that the princes, now retained as governors in some states, should go. It then suggested boundaries conforming with the 15 major languages of India.

Had the Congress Executive told the country that the recommendations must be accepted, it is likely most of the rioting would have been avoided. But Mr. Nehru — in a moment of genuine democracy when perhaps firm handling would have been preferable—then announced that if the commission's proposals were not acceptable to the people they should make it clear. He anticipated a vocal clarification, not mob violence, and one one has been more shocked by the disturbances.

The last few weeks have been his bitterest disappointment apart from the partition of India. He now sees how fragile the unity of India really is. This country is still essentially a group of races, many of which are opposed to each other in language, custom and outlook. The truth is that the 370 million inhabitants of this country think of themselves first as Punjabis, Madrassis or Bengalis and only second as Indians.

But Mr. Nehru knows that only a unified India can withstand Communism. That is why he is opposing the balkanization of India with all his strength and that is why he has welcomed the suggestion that West Bengal and its neighbour, Bihar, should merge. This revolutionary proposal — the two states are traditionally enemies — was put forward by the Chief (or Prime) Ministers of both states as an antidote for the regionalism which was splitting India. Should the suggestion gain the sanction of both peoples, it would be a valuable move towards the unity of India.

Not surprisingly, the Communist Party of India has bitterly opposed the suggested merger as a "sinister plot against the will of the people." Linguistic states and fragmentation suit the Communist Party ideally. By backing the cause of linguistic states they will considerably strengthen their position at the coming general elections, because as the rioting has proved there is enormous popular support for this issue.

But Mr. Nehru has the greater interest of India's unity as his objective. It will need all his popularity to steer the country through this difficulty, because the situation is no less than he says "grave and full of peril."

PELTOURS PEL PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: FEBRUARY 12—FEBRUARY 18, 1956

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 12	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
TUES. Feb. 14	0030	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	1400	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Feb. 15	0800	L.A.I.	Rome, New York.
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. Feb. 16	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0605	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1040	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
FRI. Feb. 17	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
SAT. Feb. 18	2200	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Feb. 17	0245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Feb. 14, 1956	s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Feb. 14, 1956	s.s.	NEGBAH	Naples, Marseilles.

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The Making of A Writer

By EPHRAIM KISHON

JUDGING by the number of his works, Paltiel Benzigler was a distinguished writer. But "distinction" and "success" are not synonymous. Benzigler's output was not less than 13 books, ranging over the whole field of literary creation: novels, short stories, nursery rhymes and philosophical treatises. But in spite of their attractive jackets, his books did not sell and yellowed on the booksellers' shelves like leaves in fall.

This failure made Benzigler suffer horribly. He did everything he could to win the public's sympathy. He commuted from editor to editor, and cooled his heels in anterooms, and implored, and kowtowed, and threatened, and moaned, and fainted, and kicked up rows, and burst into tears, and threw fits, and came back, and started it all over again, until all the better-known newspapers had printed brief, but glowing reviews of his books.

Once, an editor proposed that Benzigler write the review himself, being better qualified for this than anybody else. Paltiel Benzigler rose to his full height without saying a word, and prepared to slap the editor's face. Then he had an even better idea, went home and wrote the review under the pen-name Simeon Sohlovski. But not even this boosted his sales.

The writer drifted to such depths of despair that he almost became a literary critic, but at the last moment decided to try just once more and wrote a novel about a discharged soldier who embezzles the funds of a *kibbutz*. "Be A Man!" came out in a four-colour jacket. "At last!" the reviewers raved — but the book would not sell.

Benzigler was on the verge of nervous collapse. One day in the bus, a bearded gentleman asked him to rise and give his seat to the gentleman's wife. Benzigler refused, saying that as the world would not buy his book entitled "Be A Man!," he was not going to rise for any man, woman or child. The bearded gentleman, one of the country's most famous book reviewers, got off the bus at the next stop, bought "Be A Man!," and three days later published a long and murderous review:

"... Indignantly we reject such nauseating stuff dripping from the pen of a literary quack," he wrote. "To make an embezzler out of a discharged soldier is nothing less than an attempt against our most sacred national values, an exploitation of the crudest passions, an unpardonable suppressio veri. The writer, who completely ignores the most elementary rules of his trade, belongs to that category of blunderheads who refuse to give their seats to lady bus passengers when requested to do so."

Paltiel Benzigler's first thought upon reading this review was to jump out of a fourth-floor window, but met the owner of a large bookshop, who told him that within an hour of opening he had sold four copies of "Be A Man!" and the book was well on the way to becoming a best-seller.

THAT week, another violent attack was launched against Paltiel Benzigler. A distinguished critic, reading his colleague's review, was ashamed that he had not been the first to blackball the book and tried to save what he might. "*Quoique tandem!*" he blared. "How long are we going to suffer this trash on our bookshelves? Don't these gangsters of the pen recoil before even the most abject besmirching of our most sacred cultural heritage?"

Paltiel Benzigler read the review, but this time did not consider suicide. Instead he hurried to the bookseller's and was informed that since morning, another six copies of the book had been sold, a record. If Benzigler still needed proof of his improving affairs, this was given by the publisher, who, when Benzigler greeted him, not only nodded back, but said in a clearly audible voice: "*Shalom*, Benzigler; how are you?"

The writer's prestige grew by leaps and bounds. As guest lecturer at the "National Association of Disgruntled Youth" conference, he answered his critics: "I take full responsibility for every line I wrote in "Be A Man!" I still think that any discharged soldier, under certain circumstances, could embezzle *kibbutz* funds!..."

A terrible storm broke out in the wake of his words. His literary activity was universally condemned and the public was called upon to boycott him. It was then that Benzigler, for the first time in his life, received a three-figure cheque from his publisher.

Success only spurred Benzigler to further efforts. He picked out a number of choice passages from his book, underlined them in red, and added a marginal note reading: "Pornography!!!" The book thus prepared he threw into the open window of a noted university lecturer's flat.

Less than a week later, the country's most high-brow literary magazine printed a three-column review by the noted lecturer, in which he made a chapter-by-chapter analysis of "Be A Man!," stressing the book's flagrantly obscene character. "Passages like: 'The sultry half-caste quivered sensuously as the man ran his hot palms over her voluptuous curves,' completely dominate this sewer product. Who cares about such things. Who needs them?"

Next day, people lined up in front of the bookshops, clamouring for the book with that scandalous passage about the half-caste. Some clever operator bought up all the copies in the shops and started a black market in them, and the writer simply wired the lecturer: "drop dead you old goat stop paltiel." The lecturer at once wrote an open letter to the Minister of Education demanding the immediate banning of the scandalous book. The publisher informed the press that he was preparing a second and a third edition of the novel.

The week after Paltiel publicly called the vice-chairman of the Writers' Association a pompous ass was marked by an all-out assault against the writer's person and work. Then, Paltiel Benzigler was given the Blaumilch prize. But only a few days later, a certain Simeon Sohlovski delivered an unprecedentedly virulent attack against the injustice of awarding the prize to an impostor of Benzigler's calibre. All the same, the fifth and sixth editions of "Be A Man!" were published some weeks ago. The seventh and eighth are on their way. The ninth is in the planning stage.

The fight between writer and critics is still raging. And if the literati do not call off their onslaught, Paltiel Benzigler is in serious danger of becoming his generation's greatest writer.

By arrangement with "Ha'aretz"

HEARD ABROAD

In Russia we translate Hamlet's 'To be or not to be' speech as 'To hit or not to hit.'—Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador to London.

I will look at any additional evidence to confirm the opinion to which I have already come.—Mr. Hugh Molson, Parliamentary Secretary, British Ministry of Transport.

Israel Visit Stirs Dutch Debate

By Henrietta Boas
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — FOUR of the members of the Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation that visited Israel last month will address a meeting organized within the framework of the Israel Emergency Fund Campaign at The Hague on February 29. They are Senators Kropman (Catholic) and Kapteyn (Labour) and two members of the Second Chamber, Miss Wittewaal van Stoetwegen (Protestant) and Mr. Korthals (Liberal).

Meanwhile the liberal Hague newspaper "Het Vaderland," which is widely read in Dutch Government circles, has published a letter from a reader criticizing "the propagandistic object" of the invitation on the part of Israel and warning that "Dutch politicians who have put themselves at the disposal" of this propaganda "cannot remain unnoticed in the Arab world."

Invitation Through I.P.U.

Noting that the invitation or its acceptance have no political implications whatsoever, the Editor of the paper, in his reply, points out that the visits are made within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union, through which such invitations are issued regularly. He continues:

"The Dutch Parliament as such does not conduct foreign policy. This is the task of the Netherlands Government. Therefore no consultations have taken place with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the latter bears no responsibility for this visit. The invitation was extended by the Chairman of the Israel Knesset and was made to the Chairman of the Dutch Senate and Second Chamber. The latter appointed the members of the delegation jointly and in consultation with the various parties.

"The Second Chamber budget contains a paragraph 'International Contacts.' It is under this paragraph that the expenses of such a journey are met."

At an Israel Emergency Meeting in Rotterdam last month one of the speakers was Dr. R. Eyslink, Director of the Catholic Social Welfare School in Rotterdam, who had just returned from a visit to Israel after several weeks there as I.L.O. expert. According to the Rotterdam Catholic daily, "De Maasbode," Dr. Eyslink passionately defended Israel's cause and sharply criticized the manner in which international organisations and the world press were dealing with the recent border incidents, particularly the one on the Kinneret, without being familiar with the local situation.

T.A. Artists Show Nudes

DRAWINGS of the nude figure are occasionally seen at Israel exhibitions but paintings of this subject are rare and the present show at the Artists Association, Tel Aviv (Rehov Alharizi) must be the first solely devoted to the nude.

Most of the works on view are studies of the female form and the treatment is singularly devoid of sensuousness; the general effect is not particularly aesthetic but it is certainly ascetic.

There are few well-known artists among the exhibitors and the outstanding contribution is made by Leo Lubin, with three paintings of bathers. All three depict a frieze of figures, descending from the right side and the emphasis is on the play of contrasting shapes. The best realized is perhaps the one with a blue background, but all are attractive works, notable for a pleasing rhythmic quality and a certain humour.

Rico Blass' yellow nude in a colourful setting is also a good piece of work (as is his line drawing), painted with assurance and vivacity. The oil painting of two young girls by a newcomer, S. Souroujon, is worth noting for the high degree of skilled craftsmanship it evidences. The actual painting is very good and the figures are well drawn.

Among the drawings those most worth remark are the work of Esther Peretz: she draws with an attractive bravura and liveliness. There is little to be said for the sculpture on view, although the works of both Jana and Priver show their usual technical knowledge.

Paintings by Arie Alweil

THE Tel Aviv Museum is showing a collection of oil paintings by Arie Alweil from the years 1950 to 1955. They are nearly all Israel landscapes, executed in his characteristic manner: they are painted without sophisticated pretension and show a certain emphasis on pattern and a preference for bright, clear colours.

Alweil likes views with broad vistas, depicting blue mountains contrasted with lush, green plains. He has been particularly successful with his renderings of the vineyards of Samaria, of which there are several versions, and of "the wadi in winter," which evoke the freshness in the air after rain. As usual, his painting shows no particular originality of vision but it is sound and workmanlike, and the gallery-goer will not have to seek the help of the psycho-analist to understand Alweil's statements.

Man of Paris

PAUL Loewy of "The Wooden Troupe" fame is also holding an exhibition at the Museum. He shows marionettes, sketches and maquettes for the theatre and a number of paintings. He is a man of varied gifts. He originally practised law but also studied painting, carving and music, and as far back as 1926, started giving performances with puppets, created by himself as a hobby. When he settled in this country in 1939, he turned this hobby into a successful profession, and in 1945 took part in the foundation of the Chamber Theatre with Joseph Milo who had been the speaker and literary collaborator in the "Wooden Troupe." Since then, Loewy has also designed many sets for the other theatrical companies here.

This exhibition, which is very well arranged, is quite fascinating and shows Loewy's poetic imagination as well as his fine craftsmanship. He is clearly a man of the theatre. Even his paintings proper are imbued with the spirit of the stage and his studies of Tel Aviv at night and a depiction of the artist's studio with its prosaic, everyday objects appear as if lighted by projectors and awaiting the entry of the mummers. S.W.

Too Comprehensive

AHARON Giladi's one-man show at the Jerusalem Artists House suffers from a failing which has recently become common among exhibiting artists. The selection is too comprehensive. Sixty-six exhibits, filling two large halls, a third room and a passage, are far too much to hold the spectator's interest, even in an artist of Giladi's gifts. A one-man show should be a representative selection and not a completely illustrated catalogue of the artist's oeuvre that includes unimportant works, sketches of secondary importance and repetitions.

This fault is especially clear in Giladi's case: not only are there numerous sketches, but most of his canvasses impress as unfinished sketches in any case. In my opinion there is not a single really finished picture, but only a great number of very promising sketches for works that could be original, interesting and beautiful. This sketchiness is emphasized by the fact that Giladi drops his brush when the various spaces of his work are in different phases of surface treatment and that very often these lacunae of colour application are not justified by the artistic emphasis of the relative parts of the composition. Giladi's way of propping up his compositions with lateral verticals is also somewhat monotonous. However, once these reservations are made, we wholly agree with Giladi as a colourist. His pictures are extremely pleasing and warm, and many, like "Mother and Child," No. 6 and "Family," No. 20, have a captivating lyric charm. The small, almost abstract landscapes, like Nos. 33 and 51, are very good and often more final than his large compositions.

Here is a good painter, who needs only a little of what Liebermann called "Sitzfleisch" to develop his rich gifts fully.

Children's Art

RUTH Bamberger's Art Studio for Children is holding another of its always captivating exhibitions at the Jerusalem Touring Club.

The general impression is gay and happy. Among many colourful and well-meant efforts, there are quite a number of paintings which are really interesting in their uninhibited naivety, but the visitor will have to find them himself, as mention of the names of artists of so frail an age would be an infraction of basic pedagogics. Besides, we did not spot any child prodigies and the raison d'etre of such art schools, in any case, is not the detection of talent (which cannot be picked out for certain before early adolescence), but education for art appreciation.

Semi-abstract Athletics

THE Bezalel "Exhibit of the Month" for February is a copper plate etched by Jacques Lipschitz, with no less than 43 successive prints of the etching. Called "Jacob wrestling with the Angel", it shows in a semi-abstract fashion two extremely knobbly wrestlers. The endless repetition of the weird theme all around the walls of the hall gives one uncanny impression of something done with mirrors. (see p. 8). Th.P.M.

Aviation News and Views

Family Flown to U.S. for TV

Leaving to appear on coast-to-coast television show in the U.S. Left to right: Thomas Hartman, aged 10 (son of Mrs. Hartman), Dr. Fabian Herskovits, 75, of Holon, Mrs. Lea Hartman (nee Herskovits), 42 of Holon, Chava Herskovits, 23, of Kibbutz Dvir.

By "AIRBORNE"

ONE of the most popular television programmes in the U.S. is "This is your Life." Every week, it tells the life story of an outstanding individual not in the public eye who does not know that he has been chosen for the show until the night of the performance.

A feature of the programme is the surprise reunion of the person selected with relatives from the most distant parts of the earth, whom he may not have seen for many years and never hoped to see. At a dramatic moment in the performance a curtain is withdrawn and there they are!

Last night in Los Angeles the surprise visitors were a family of five, flown from Israel by T.W.A., to meet their close relative, Cantor Bela Herskovits, of Ocean Parkway Synagogue in Brooklyn. He did not know of their departure from Lydda or their arrival. Through the cooperation of the Israel and U.S. authorities here, they were rushed through all formalities and flown without charge to L.A. in time to make the show.

300,000 Hours of Talks

THE world's airlines will invest more than 300,000 expert man-hours during 1956 in international consultation on making air transport more efficient and improving its service to the public, the International Air Transport Association reports.

More than 40 meetings of the world airline organisation so far scheduled for the new year will deal with virtually every phase of airline operations, from long distance navigation to coordination of timetables in Europe and the simplification of the world-wide fares and rates pattern.

Emphasis in all of these sessions will be on streamlining the interline arrangements which knit the individual routes of the 74 IATA member airlines into a single world-wide network. Many of the meetings will deal with problems of the European-Mediterranean region and the larger number of them will be held in Europe.

Swissair Buys Jets

THE conversion of the world's civil air fleets to jets was carried a stage further by the decision of Swissair last week to buy 2 Douglas DC8 jet aircraft at a cost, with all necessary spare parts, of 70m. Swiss francs.

Delivery will take place in the spring and summer.

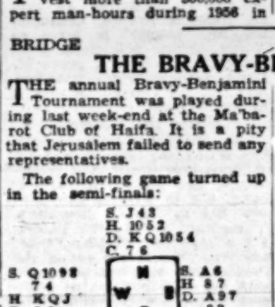
BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE BRAVY-BENJAMINI CUP

THE annual Bravy-Benjamini Tournament was played during last week-end at the Ma'barot Club of Haifa. It is a pity that Jerusalem failed to send any representatives.

The following game turned up in the semi-finals:



The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1S	—	2D	—
2S	—	3C	—
3NT	—	—	—

Close the North and West hands for a while and assume you are defending in the South position. North, your partner, leads the ten hearts, and East puts down his cards. How do you defend the game?

Quite obviously, there is no satisfactory defence. West is marked with three honours in hearts, and so your best suit cannot be set up in time. Clubs, too, offer no prospects, and the only hope lays in finding some worthwhile diamonds with North. But if North does hold some high diamonds, he will hardly have an outside entry card to run them.

Defending the hand for Haifa, Mr. Amir found a very pretty approach. He won the opening lead with the ace of hearts and his singleton diamond removed dummy's ace. West called for the ace of spades, and lo! South dropped his king.

Nothing could now stop North from regaining the lead with the spade jack in time to collect two more diamond tricks. True enough, this was not enough to set the contract; but declarer was held to nine tricks, while other Wests had a walk-over for a couple of overtricks.

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The final results are:

1. Goodman-Moscovitz, Tel Aviv, winners of the Cup; 2. Feinland-Vermesz, Tel Aviv; 3. Dr. Kellerman-Dr. Kapkhan, Kfar Ata.

STAR-GAZING

JUST after sunset, when it is still light enough to read out-of-doors, you can already see Venus standing quite high in the sky, and remaining above the horizon for another three hours or so throughout the month of February. On the evening of the 15th, the moon will not be very far from Venus.

On the next day, Jupiter will be in opposition (the earth standing in a straight line between it and the sun), rising as the sun sets and remaining visible all night long. In this its closest position to the earth it attains a magnitude of -2.1. Light reflected from Jupiter will take only 36 minutes to reach us, as against 53 minutes when it is farthest from the earth (light straight from the sun takes about 3¼ minutes).

The early riser should not miss an opportunity to take a look at Mars. It is not yet very bright at magnitude +1.4 (it will be even brighter than Jupiter when it makes its closest approach to the earth in the summer) and will be found in Scorpio, the name of whose brightest star, Antares, means "replica of Mars" in Greek. Both Mars and Antares are red, and the Ancients, of course, did not recognize the fundamental difference between planets and stars.

The jewels of the winter sky now stand almost due south in the evening. At 9 p.m. at the beginning of the month and at 7 p.m. at its end, Orion and the Charioteer are just past culmination, while the Big and the Little Dog and Gemini are nearing it.

This is also the time to catch a glimpse of Canopus (near the horizon, below Sirius) which cannot be seen, to all intents and purposes, from anywhere north of Israel. To the earth-bound observer, it is the brightest star in the heavens after Sirius: actually it is far brighter (4,400 times as bright as our sun) but the distance to it is 163 light-years as against only nine to Sirius. *JOSEPH SMORA*

HAIFA ART NOTES

Maskit on View

THE Maskit Village Crafts Exhibition has taken up its quarters at the Haifa Municipal Museum. Upstairs, Yemenites, Kurds and Libyan Cave-dwellers are weaving or fashioning jewellery. Around the walls are displayed carpets made by immigrants from Libya, Persia and Jerba, rugs by those from Yemen, women's fashion items by Iraqi immigrants, weaving by Kurds, Raffia work by Yugoslav settlers, jewellery by newcomers from Hadramaut. They are all represented in the different sections.

The finished articles concern Israel's industrial expansion and constitute genuine tourist trade articles, so long as their native exponents practise their manufacture. The art critic's interest lies in the bright motifs and varied colours. These, he hopes, will enrich an aesthetic picture which, until now, has been mainly European, while maintaining it within the perfect European framework of art founded on the partnership of creativeness and criticism.

The lower floor of the Museum has been temporarily converted into a reading room containing art books and journals. The walls have been partly hung with posters of Paris art shows and other French graphic art. Among the most interesting are Talcoat's abstract designs, one of which is based on human figures. *H.*

Radio Review

Variety Over Army Station

ONE of the most entertaining features currently on the air is Galei Zahal's fortnightly "Hit the Target," presented by David Rivlin. It incorporates two main constituents — performances by amateurs and a puzzle corner. The programme is broadcast from such places as military camps, thereby ensuring an audience whose participation is essential to this type of feature.

This week's edition came from the Officers Club, Haifa. On this occasion, the audience was almost too vociferous in its enjoyment. In American radio comedy shows, the inordinate time taken by the audience to laugh at the jokes has always seemed to me to be a handicap. The sound of people enjoying the show and pointing up the jokes is an advantage, but it is annoying to the listener who has finished his own chuckle to have to listen to a further two minutes of laughter from the audience on the spot. There were times in this broadcast from Haifa when we approached that point. Those in the hall, aided by their visual experience, found several items vastly funnier than the radio listener. However, we can't eat our cake and have it. The advantages of an audience in communicating atmosphere far outweigh the comparatively minor disadvantages, and in any case it is always refreshing to hear people enjoying themselves.

The puzzle corner is currently being conducted admirably by Mordechai Priman. All sorts of old party games are being introduced, and it is interesting how radiogenic these hoary chestnuts prove. Last week's edition was not the best in the series but there were many amusing moments. The Amateur Stage section, which often produces revelations, cheated somewhat this time. The two performers were Sharona Aron, who four days earlier had given a 30-minute recital (presumably non-amateur) over Galei Zahal. The other amateur was a quizmaster, who spoke away from the microphone and was therefore not as clear as desirable. However many admirable amateur performances have been forthcoming in other broadcasts in this series, and the search for talent in the Army is an excellent idea (which could well be paralleled in the civilian sphere).

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THE modern history of Lower Galilee is the subject of a recent impressive and comprehensive volume which formed the basis of a broadcast presented by Yaakov ben Herzl on Sunday. The feature included dramatizations by the editor, Ever ha-Dani, mingled with actual reminiscences from Galilean old-timers. It was an intelligent approach and an interesting experiment. Inevitably, however, the genuine recordings made the artificial studio work seem flat by comparison. It was rather reminiscent of Disney's efforts to mingle humans with animated figures, which never quite came off.

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SOMETHING should be done to control the long stream of announcements, which have spilled over from the early evening to the early morning news. They are getting unwieldy and do not interest a large proportion of the listeners. Broadcast announcements should be restricted to (a) notices of national importance (missing persons, police notices etc.) and (b) urgent items (cancellations, changes in time, etc.). Kol Yisrael, however, should not be taken as an advertising adjunct to the press, and there is no reason why it should broadcast details of meetings etc., which have already been extensively announced in newspapers, on posters and elsewhere.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: 18th century trios and Mozart's "The Telephone" (tonight at 11.15); Rabindranath Tagore's "The Post" (tomorrow at 11.30); Round Table discussion on Economic Crime (Sunday at 8.35); Heinrich Heine centenary (Sunday at 10.15); Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Monday at 8); David Kimche on the Middle East (Tuesday at 2.45). *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew; 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

8.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.45 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Shimshon Bar-Noy. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Two minutes for the Mayor of Jerusalem. 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.15 Kabbalat Shabat. 3.45 "Youth Corner." 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.35 Classical Requests. Chopin: Nocturne in D-flat-major. Grieg: "Peer-Gynt"—Suite No.1 Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 4 in G Haydn: Symphony No. 96 in D. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.000 Talk by Yeshayahu Klinov. 8.15 Soloist of the Week Vahda Landowska. 8.45 Reading by Yehoshua Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Night Concert: Henry Brant: "Galaxy" 2; Khatchaturian: Violin Concerto; Dvorak: Symphony in E-flat-major. 10.30 The Story of the Week. 10.45 "Folk Dances". 11.15 Chamber Music: Menotti: "The Telephone" & Works by Cretry, Ratz & Shield. 11.45 Light Music. 13.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert. Turina: "Canto a Seville" (by Anatole Fatulari. 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Jonel Patin: Sinfonia Brevis, conducted by Georg Singer; Viotti: Violin Concerto No. 22 in A-minor. 11.30 Curtain Up. "The Post Office" by R. Tagore. 12.10 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Light Music (R). 3.45 Literary Readings. 4.00 Opera Moussorgsky: "Boris Godounov." 5.25 Science Studio. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "Hamavdil" and Melave Malka." 8.00 Talk on Defence Fund by Rav Aluf Yaakov Dori. 8.05 "Art & Culture." 8.30 "Questions & Answers" by A. Rosen. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Variety. 10.00 "Allegro Con Bris." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 468, 225, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 468 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat Shekalim—by Uri Ephrat. 7.00 Hebrew Programme: From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 "South Africans in Israel." 6.50 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.15 News. 11.20 Readings for Shabbat Shekalim—Uri Ephrat. 11.30 Symphony No. 4—Menachem Avidom. 11.45 "Vistas of Israel": Jerusalem's Biblical Ballet—Interview with Rina Nikova. Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme. Highlights. 11.35 "This Also Happened." 11.50 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Light Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 226 & 239 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert: Works by Bach, Berlioz—"The Curse of Faust." 8.30 Shabbat Party. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Galei Zahal's Weekly." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 "The Night Following Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.10 Interlude. 7.30 "In Bygone Days." 7.45 "The other side of the Record." 8.30 Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 19.95, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

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EXCELLENT English-Hebrew Secretary-Typist (Stenographer) seeks good position. Write: No. 1361, P.O.B. 4202, Tel Aviv.

ACCOUNTANT, long experience, best references, knowledge of Hebrew, English, German, seeks full or part-time job. Also home work. Write No. 26249, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

HOUSEKEEPER — nurse, excellent cook, experienced in taking care of patients and children, seeks position. References. Write: No. 17356, P.O.B. 4285, Tel Aviv.

EMPLOYEES — male and female, qualified nurses, housemaids, reliable, through "Merkaz Hativuchim," 13 King George St., Tel. 5239, Tel Aviv.

CHIEF COOK, qualified, good references and wide experience, seeks position anywhere in Israel. Write: Nathan, P.O.B. 3014, Haifa.

ENGLISH-Hebrew correspondent, (male) equally fluent in both languages, also bookkeeping, seeks position. Write: No. 28433, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

YOUNG lady, good knowledge of English, Hebrew, French, German, also typing, seeks position. Insurance office preferred. Write No. 28430, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

ELDERLY gentleman, presentable, educated, knowledge of English, German, French, Yiddish, some Hebrew, seeks position. Please write: No. 28436, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

YOUNG Mechanical Engineer, good knowledge of Dutch, English, German, French, seeks position. Write: No. 28439, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

Vehicles

TAXI — 1950 Hillman with permanent station centre Tel Aviv, in good condition, for sale. Green number transferable. Consultations and details: "Merkaz Hativuchim," 13 King George St., Tel. 5239, Tel Aviv.

Wanted to buy! nearly new small European car. Write: No. 26235, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

BARGAIN for owners of Fiat. Fiat motor 1100 — after overhaul in excellent condition for sale. Apply: No. 1349, P.O.B. 4068, Haifa.

Miscellaneous

PHONE 5239 Tel Aviv for all kinds of printing work. Quick delivery. Full guarantee.

First class NURSES (working by the hour) with knowledge of languages, cooking and household work,—as well. PARTY COOK (female) with knowledge of languages, who provides waitress and cleaning woman. Recommended by FRANK Employment Bureau 61 Rehov Hakesbet, Tel. 72235, RAMAT GAN.

EXPERIENCED **Secretary-Stenographer** looking for interesting position, full or half-days. Good knowledge of languages. Apply: No. 10856, P.O.B. 799, Tel Aviv.

Wanted **Storekeeper FOR GARAGE** with experience in automotive spare parts. English and Hebrew essential. Knowledge of general office work an asset. Applicants should write to: No. 270, Advertising Centre, 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Applications will be treated with strict confidence.

AUCTION SALE

By special order of the Australian Legation in Israel, a "Humber Super Snipe" private car, and by order of diplomats and other clients valuable furniture and art objects will be put up for sale.

The auction will take place on

Tuesday, February 14, 1956, from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. and from 4—8 p.m.

at 35 Rehov Basle, Fire Brigade Building, Tel Aviv.

The show rooms will be open for inspection of the articles to be auctioned as follows:—

Tomorrow, Sat., Feb. 11, from 9 a.m.—7 p.m. (continuously)

Sunday, Feb. 12, from 9 a.m.—7 p.m,

Monday, Feb. 13, from 9 a.m.—2 p.m. only.

Valuable and high quality sets of furniture as well as odd pieces, modern and beautiful classic styles, including dining, bed and living room sets, dinette furniture, wardrobes, American and French double beds and double sofas, desks, bookcases, sofas and armchairs, beautiful "corner" couch, tables and chairs, chest of drawers, secretaires and antique furniture. "Thor" washing machine, most modern wireless sets, some with long play gramophone, piano (fine tone), the above mentioned "Humber Super Snipe" car, particularly beautiful Persian and European carpets, gas stove, many electrical appliances, tea services, crystal, silverware case, art objects, paintings by well known masters, a large consignment of materials for ladies and men's clothes, tablecloths and kitchen towels, etc., etc.

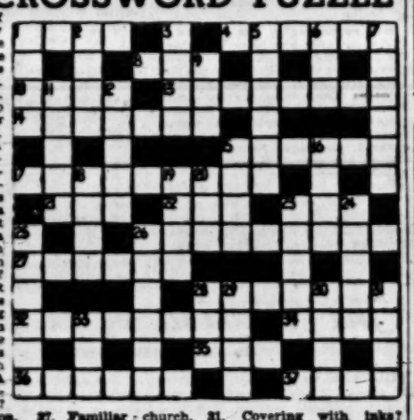
Every offer will be accepted irrespective, of the real value of the articles.

Auction Management

A. GRUENPETER Art Dealer and Auctioneer 149 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

The FIDELIO, RHAPSODY and ALLEGRO models are winning all down the line again in 1956

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Off the mark, broadly speaking. 4. One whose drawings are unoriginal. 8. It's prohibitive. 10. Blend of smoke, and fog. 13. Stop giving a soldier bad news? 14. Warded off. 15. A beast is a character. 17. April ceremony? 21. Descriptive of a Scotsman's bag. 22. Being a scamp, one might tear him off a strip. 23. American uncle. 26. Rough stuff on the stage? 27. Might one get wet under this tree? 28. Young children. 32. In which to plunge head first. 34. Is this job too much to ask? 35. A hankering for Japanese money? 36. Dazed condition. 37. Familiar old vegetable!

DOWN. — 1. The insect was quiet! 2. May be shown to the unwelcome. 3. No woman can be lame. 5. Turn back. 6. Stars cooperating. 7. Do not accept rubbish. 9. Not quite a necessity. 11. Parrot with the cry of a crow. 12. Grand contest for a girl. 15. Snakes. 16. You can get a square one on a round plate. 18. The genuine article. 19. Is far from being stern. 20. Broadcast tune? 24. Actually this creature is smaller than a rat. 24. Some have crow's nests. 25. They counterbalance the round-abouts. 26. Jonah. 28. She's the clinging type. 29. Many a poor beggar is in it. 30. Part of a church. 31. Covering with inks? 33. Short of soup!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4 Bodice. 7. Rou-let-te. 8.Ground. 10. Morse. 13. Tier. 14. Elsa. 15. Aunt. 16. Ark 17. Term. 19. Oise. 21. Cage birds. 23. Song. 24. Late. 26. Web. 27. Caen. 29. Adam. 32. Curs. 33. Flame. 34. Europe. 35. National. 36. Bert-ha(m).

DOWN. — 1. Crime. 2. Purrs. 3. Mere. 4. Begin. 5. Door. 6. Centre. 9. Retort. 11. Old. 12. Satan. 13. Tumbles. 15. Are. 16. Ass. 18. Eggcup. 20 I-deal. 21. Cob(nut). 22. Ian. 25. Secure. 26. Jam. 28. Arena. 30. Danny(Boy). 31. Meals. 32. Colt. 33. Flip.

The Cook and the Can Opener—III

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

OUR once-rationed jam which during the war was more pumpkin than fruit, has stepped into an entirely new role. The smallest of the manufacturers, little 77/78 Beit Itzhak makes ginger and melon jam, guava jelly, and strawberry preserve from fresh-picked fruit with the little batch proved perfect before it is sealed, signed and sent to market.

Close on its heels follows Fama with its Candied Strawberry Varenje. Vita also makes a fine strawberry confiture though it seems to have too much added flavour. Factories should get over the notion that "the more the better" is a rule which applies to heightening the taste of delicate fruit. Assis' strawberry was too pale and heavily pectin-loaded, but pleasant to the taste. The firm won special laurels for putting out a clear and beautiful grape jelly. A delightful product on the market was Yakhin's rose jam; very exotic indeed.

It is Israel's marmalades which are our chief product and also our prize item. There are three main types of marmalade produced in Israel — the bitter, glass clear with slivers of rind which is most liked abroad, the sweet clear variety preferred in Israel, and an in-between flavour, the latter also often made up as an opaque jam. Almost every citrus processing house makes orange marmalade. Assis' orange confiture won a universal prize in the United States. Yakhin and Fama also specialize in high-grade marmalades. Fama gives us the occasional treat of etrog (citron) marmalade. I look forward to the making of kumquat confiture lemon marmalade, grapefruit marmalade and mixed varieties such as lemon and melon, etc.

Israel's honey is filling Biblical prophecy. Orange blossom impart a best-ever citrus flavour, and our eucalyptus trees also make food for bees that provides a delightful more strongly-flavoured variety. We should use more honey and we should export more, but as a USOM officer pointed out, the price will have to go down; indeed, he wanted to know whether the bees were working at Histadrut wages!

Gefilte Fish

Fairly new on the Israel market this year are our fish products. Today Tnuva turns out a very good *gefilte fish*, but the tins are too small, and too highly priced. Under the lables of Noon and Yonah, Tnuva has come out with several lines, particularly of sardines and sprats. France ages its sardines for a year in olive oil, with famed results. Now that we do not export all of our olive oil we too can preserve our sardines in pure oil and perhaps also age them. Particularly good are our sea sardines; the Kinneret varieties are also nice but have a high water content for canning. Both Priman and Tnuva put out very tasty sprats but sometimes a batch of this smoked and oil-preserved fish comes out too hard and dry, a matter which should and can be remedied. An old-timer on our local market — and well worth maintaining — is Bichiki in Tomato Sauce put out by Priman. Tnuva has introduced Tuna Fish in oil but unfortunately they can the dark and light meat together. The white meat only (the chicken of the sea!) should be reserved for tinning in oil. Tnuva also prepares fresh-water carp in natural juice for export to Canada and the U.S.A.

Tenne Noga, like Tnuva and Nahariya Strauss, excel in soft white cheeses, whether they be of powdered skim milk, fresh milk — both full and skim, or white cream cheese which is made of powdered or fresh milk with added butter. In addition double cream cheese, packed in tinfoil, made mostly of cream with added fresh milk, is now on the market and the newest baby in the field.

Processed cheese — a combination of cheeses put together to make almost any "type" of cheese — is a field in which the Israel dairy firms are really getting good. Mata's Eden put out a mild creamy process cheese in individual packages under the label of "Shomron" which is akin to Camembert. Mata and Nahariya Strauss also have a good Gruyere-type process cheese, while Tenne Noga's Migdal David process cheese enjoys, for good reason, a very good sale, and is even being exported to the United States (who export free cheese to us!).

Tnuva boasts five famous ripened hard cheeses — all rich in fat, all beautifully seasoned; the "Carmel," a Tilsit type that is bland, "Provolona"—a smoked goat's cheese, "Emek" the cheese with holes, Dutch type and mild, "Gilad" — a tamer goat's cheese which is rich and dry, and "Galil" Tnuva's wonderful Rocquefort that is crumbly, strong, green-veined and as good as French Rocquefort, but alas not sufficiently appreciated by Israelis, unfamiliar with the sharp flavour. Tenne Noga's "Elat" is a hard Edam-type cheese. Their Gouda is so Dutch it even comes wrapped in red wax.

A new exciting dessert manufactured now in Israel is powdered ice cream mix. Telma, the first of the ice-cream powder products for home use, have given us a very velvety mix that is foolproof to make. Osem's Karin, Nahariya Strauss' frozen dessert and Vita's ice cream all have fine qualities of their own. Crystallization during freezing which can occur in making any ice cream seems to be least effected in Telma's and Karsin brands I have found. Nahariya Strauss also puts out — in a smart package — a fruit soup that does not taste like starch, and is good enough to use even in punch.

The variety of biscuits has also improved. Biscuit factories such as Weinberg in Jerusalem and Ramat Hakovesh at Kfar Saba turn out crackers and Petit Beurre and Vanilla biscuits that are pre-war in quality. A modern new little factory in Jerusalem, Hadar Biscuit Company makes fine machine manufactured biscuits plus home-made varieties — very good cocoa cookies, spice biscuits, peanut orange biscuits, butter and honey cookies. Set up with the birth of the State this factory already exports to Britain. The Frios Biscuit Factory near Tel Aviv goes in for fancy types and special wafers. Froumine Biscuits, the old-timer of them all, gives us a good cracker but none as yet has given us the American-type soda cracker which is a treat unto itself.

When one speaks of products that boast variety, one must turn to the Osem macaroni factory for example. This firm has one of the most modern, spick and span factories in the country which turns out close to sixty different shapes of noodles from corkscrews and alphabets to amuse the children, to shells and bows and cocoons, as well as the traditional shapes.

Soups and Seasonings

Dehydrated soups and soup seasonings have in the past year won the appreciation of Israel's busy housewives. Vita and Malka (Milko) produce chicken soup (which really contains chicken) and chicken noodle soup, as good as U.S.A. brands. They, and Telma, also make pea soup and mushroom soup. In soup seasoning Vita come into neck-to-neck competition with Telma and Osem who also have heart-warming soup on the market. Osem has come out with a beautifully bottled soup seasoning that is very fine, having a 21% protein concentration. All three soup seasoning have somewhat different flavours.

One cannot speak of Telma without in the same breath praising Telma genuine mayonnaise. Perhaps their outstanding quality is due to their tradition in manufacture and to the facilities they enjoy in being able to improve improperly refined oils. Telma also makes a very good Cream and Sandwich Spread as well as a boiled dressing under the label "Astra Salad Dressing." The firm of Mata makes a nice spicy boiled salad dressing as well as a pleasant rich mayonnaise.

Our chocolate products are something Israel can well be proud of. In free competition, without any appeal to a sentimental Jewish market, Israel's chocolate factories export to twenty countries — and they happen to be among the most discriminating countries. Skill is behind the improvement, but also credit goes to the availability of good ingredients, to installation of air conditioning in the factories with humidity control equipment from Reparations. Packaging has also greatly improved, but in the field of chocolate boxing we still have to learn to be more generous, with cellophane and ribbons for the export trade. Special pat on the back goes to the Rabi Chocolate Factory for the way they package their candies in coloured tinfoil, cellophane, as well as nylon bags. Barth, a comparatively small Tel Aviv firm, makes some of the best marzipan going, which comes in bars and rolls and festival shapes.

In summing up, the citizen-consumer can only express gratefulness for the improvements. For the future one hopes that we will be able to grow enough to meet our expanding trade and fill our requests for tinned vegetables and fruits. One wants to see more accent in manufacturing on the things we grow rather than to import pulps and juices for processing here: let us make more grape jelly, quince products, turn the eggplant into a delicacy for export, use peanuts in candy and as salted nuts, our figs should become famous, let us exploit our melon crops, create a demand for guava products, improve to perfection and increase in quantity our manufactures now so on the upgrade, of tomato and citrus products.

In brief, let us boost what we have most of. Let us hope that the Government departments concerned will stop acting like rationing agents and policemen with the manufacturers, but put its experts, its technologists and laboratories, at the service of the manufacturers. And may the factories look into closer contact with the population, by having tasting panels and demonstrations and the issuance of cookery books, to determine local tastes, to teach the public how to use their wares, and to introduce to their manufacture the wealth of ways of cooking brought in by the immigrants. Let us have an active Consumers Organization to demand high standards in food production.

Three Weeks ago Nurit Marcus of Herzliya Pituah tuned in for her first lesson by telephone to hear a gala "welcome back" party given for her classmates at the Brandeis Elementary School. Paralyzed by polio four years ago, she kept with her studies and now that she is part of her class, progress is more than excellent. For this experiment the two-way microphone connected by telephone was donated by the New York manufacturers, the Executone Company and the Israel Post Office has given free use of the telephone line.

Photo by Pine

Dior's Finest Collection

By Alison Settle

PARIS.—

RUMOURS run round the fashion world of Paris as 500 international journalists meet four times a day at a fresh dress show in the different couture houses.

Such a rumour whispered around is that the great Balenciaga (Christian Dior's only rival) is being prompted by Spanish patriotism to return to Madrid and that the youngest, newest house, that of Hubert De Givenchy, is being groomed to replace him. But as both these houses have, for the first time in Paris fashion history, refused to receive journalists this season until a month after other houses, the rumour is neither verified nor denied.

Certainly every Paris dress house has made a superb effort to show the most feminine parade of fashion, whereas in the past few seasons the two "masters," Dior and Balenciaga, have overshadowed the entire designing scene.

This season, masterly as is the Dior collection, other houses have stepped up to the fore. Castillo of Lanvain, another Spaniard, has never had so fine a collection. He features a high-busted, sugarloaf silhouette, narrow at the top, widening to the hem, banded under the bust. He swings brief, wide-hemmed boleros over high waistlines of dresses which are mainly sleeveless, and these he covers up with cone-shaped coats. And he sends women on to the dance floor in an extreme version of the Empire line in white chiffon, white and black muslin, white and gold silk, the dresses flat-bosomed, narrow-hipped, with chiffon knots and trails floating from under the bust down to floor level.

Jean Desses is another Paris designer who has excelled himself in an imaginative collection of clothes recalling the Watteau period of feminine charm. His coats and dresses have panels swinging out from between the shoulder blades. Their high waists are emphasised by contrasting insets, bands set on a curve just under the breastline. His elegantly dressed women will dance in dresses made of up to a 1,000 cut-out and overlapping petals of stiff organza.

Pierre Balmain is yet another showing a collection lovelier than anything seen in that distinguished house for seasons past. His little suits are femininity itself, with the briefest and gentlest of jackets which reject the whole of the man-tailored cut. Little cowl effects replace *revers;* sleeve tops are rounded, the backs of jackets gently bloused, and skirts are very slender.

The Jean Patou collection is another triumph for the Paris *couture*. Sea wave blues and greens, and coral reds, run through it, with sea prints of spray, waves, seaweed, and all the other strange flowers of Neptune's garden. In a season where hats look like white meringues or wedding cakes of tulle, he uses gulls' wings whooping back in flight on straw shapes of sea blue.

But when all is said and done, there is one collection which will go down in history as the very essence of femininity, that of Christian Dior. Bosoms are quite unaccentuated, hips appear absent, certainly there is no trace of *embonpoint*. Yet his high-waisted dresses, often such as the Empress Josephine must have worn, have an extreme of feminine charm.

For day, the suit has almost vanished. Instead, Dior's ladies wear brief tunics, hardly longer than boleros, but far more casual, made with three-quarter length sleeves. They wear these *caracos*, as Dior calls them, over the slimmest possible, the shortest possible, dresses, and top them with voluminous, casual-seeming collarless coats of intricate cut, worn with hats like a deep, inverted basin.

The tunic top and slim skirt is only ousted for afternoon wear: then Dior provides closely moulded sheath dresses, deeply banded under the bust. For the cocktail hour, such dresses add looped ends of chiffon, falling backwards from the shoulder blades to the hemline. When eveping comes, his dresses are purely Empire in line, slim, high-waisted, the very essence of a simplicity based on unseen intricacies of cut.

Ball dresses have minute bodices and wide, wide skirts, often three-tiered and draped, embroidered over with fruit, with birds, with flowers. It is the best collection Dior has ever made, and he calls it his F collection, F for femininity.

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Dramatic Little Clots

By J. Doner

SCENE: the hospital corridor.

TIME: one minute before the patient is to leave the hospital. The patient, fully dressed, walks smiling towards the door. He suddenly stops and gasps, clutches his chest, turns white, and slumps to the floor, dead.

This tragic scene, which takes place in hospitals all over the world, represents a rare late complication of otherwise successful surgery. Fortunately, with modern medical techniques it occurs ever more infrequently.

The villain of the piece is a simple blood clot in the veins of the legs or deep in the abdomen. With slowing of the circulation in these parts due to prolonged motionless bed rest, the blood tends to clot within the veins (thrombosis). If the vein is slightly inflamed, the clotting tendency is even more marked, and the condition is called thrombophlebitis. The clot slowly grows in length, and like a piece of sea-weed attached to a rock, waves in the blood stream.

Comes the fateful day, when the blood circulation is speeded up by increased activity and the excitement of leaving the hospital, and the end of the clot is torn off. It travels with the blood through the veins until it reaches the heart, which speeds it up and shoots it like a bullet into the lungs. There it plugs an important vessel, the other vessels respond by suddenly contracting, oxygen is no longer supplied to the blood, and the patient dies of internal suffocation.

Stopping Clots

Less dramatic is the picture when the clot is smaller. A sudden pain in the chest may develop, and coughing brings up bright red blood in small amounts. It is then imperative to prevent further clotting on the rough stump left by the wandering clot (embolus). Treatment is immediately begun with a long continuous injection or many repeated injections of a drug called heparin which tends to keep the blood from clotting. It is only safe when the clotting time of the blood is measured repeatedly during the treatment. The dose is delicately adjusted between that sufficient to prevent further clotting in the veins and a dose large enough to cause hemorrhages into the kidneys or bowels with too great a reduction in clotting ability.

All this means that the patient must endure many needle punctures during the course of the day. As soon as possible he is brought under control with another drug, dicoumerol, which is given by mouth. A complicated blood test is made daily on the basis of which the dose is prescribed. This is a real art, since the reaction of the patient to the drug is highly variable. New drugs are constantly being tested in order to find one with a smoother, more reliable, and therefore safer action.

Since lack of motion is one of the main causes of clotting in the veins, the patient is encouraged to wriggle his toes and move his legs in bed in order to keep up the lagging circulation. Within a couple of days after an uncomplicated operation, he is pushed out of bed onto his feet and paraded down the hall with proper support. This not only prevents clotting but also speeds convalescence.

Success Hinted

Another important source of travelling blood clots is the heart. After a severe heart attack it is routine to give dicoumerol to prevent clots from forming in the damaged inner surface of the heart as well as in the legs. In some types of chronic heart disease, clots may also form inside the swollen heart chambers. Sometimes patients must be kept on dicoumerol for years to keep down clot formation and the breaking off of small pieces that may travel in the arteries and block the blood supply of the legs or of important organs like the eyes, the brain, or the kidneys.

Of course the big hunt is for a method of dissolving blood clots wherever they may be hiding in the blood system. There have been hints that enzymes (ferments) produced by certain bacteria or by the pancreas may turn this trick once they have been made safe enough to inject into the blood stream of man. If a sucessful new treatment of this type enters upon the medical scene, the tragedies we have described will no longer be enacted, and we can ring the curtain down on another great medical triumph.

Reincarnation: If your trip to the sales was in quest of material for new curtains or tablecloths, before discarding the old ones cut away all worn pieces. If fairly large pieces of material of one colour or one pattern remain, you can make a set of serviettes (6 or 8). If only small pieces are left of a variety of colours or patterns, make up an "odd" set. These will look equally attractive. The hems should be hand-sewn in a wide, even, running stich, in contrasting colours. Size, of course, depends on amount of material available.

New Bows for Old: We came across a novel bow-tie restorer in a men's haberdashery recently. The edges had become slightly fuzzy, giving the bow, which was still comparatively new, a worn look. With a lighted match the "fuzz" was signed off, and the bow looked new once again. We were told that this operation could be repeated a number of times without harming the bow.

Mrs. Fagey Cohen of Jerusalem has come up with another "hint for the home." To prevent chipping and crumbling on walls when knocking in nails for picture-hanging, etc., stick a strip of Scotch tape over the spot where the hole is to be made. The tape will hold the surrounding area firm. The nail should pierce the tape.

We suggest: To hold a bowl steady when whipping ingredients (e.g., egg whites, sweet cream): place the bowl on a folded wet cloth.

To keep cheese fresh (if you have no refrigerator): cover it with a cloth moistened with vinegar.

To freshen hard rolls: let cold water run over them for a second, then place in a moderate oven until crisp again. Cool before slicing.

To handle pie dough so as to prevent too much kneading: place it on waxed paper or in a plastic bag. Gather up the paper or bag, and manipulate the dough through it until it forms a ball and is well blended. We find that this saves many minutes and collects up all the odd pieces that usually get left in the bottom of the bowl.

'Heart to Heart'

By Zvia Lasarre

MR. David Ben-Gurion was an "ordinary citizen" when he made his call from Sde Boker for established Israelis to help the new immigrants in the border settlements; and since that call was made more than two years ago, thousands of other ordinary citizens have answered it according to their conscience and their ability. Town workers have taken themselves off to the villages to spend a week there working and living alongside the newcomers: daughters and sons of the veteran *moshavim* left the comfort of their established farms to rough it all over again: and housewives, never in the background in times of need, have made their own specific contribution.

WIZO members heard a suggestion last year from the chairman of their organizational and cultural committee, Dr. Regina Zimmermann, that they should go out to visit women in the new villages at least four times a year, spend the day with them, give them cooking and other household hints and leave them feeling that some of their more veteran compatriots cared about them. A small number took up her proposal, and last week in the WIZO club in Tel Aviv they gave an account of the year's activities, in a "Heart to Heart" talk with their friends.

Mrs. Leah Shnirer heads a group of "WIZO volunteers" working with the women of Gan Hadarom, populated by people who came from Iraq and situated a few kilometres from Ashkelon.

Not knowing how they would be received by their "adoptees," the women she was impatient because she thought that she might miss her transport. Afraid, however, to spoil months of work by a moment of impatience she asked the woman what it was that she wanted and received in reply a list of the village housewives and IL5 from each one as their personal contribution to Arms for Defence.

Mrs. Yonah Borochov, whose "heart would not let me rest after Mr. Ben-Gurion made his call," and Mrs. Miriam Gavrieli, who "decided that if I could conduct a Bible class in Tel Aviv, I could do the same in a border village," both chose as "their" place of work the border settlement of Bin Nun, which overlooks Latrun and lies one and a half kilometres from the Jordan border. After a year of patient work by the group of WIZO volunteers, a number of women from Hungary, Poland, Tunis, and Rumania sit together in the evening, after a hard day's work in the fields, and learn Hebrew.

The tale was carried further by Mrs. Nitza Baskewitch, whose voluntary work takes her and a few friends to Moshav Shuval Four — Shedma — where there is no clubroom and where some 50 families from North Africa earn a meagre living by long days of hard work on the few dunams at their disposal. She had found nearly all the children barefoot and almost naked and "our first job every time we went down there was to dress every child we came across with the clothes that we had taken with us."

The most touching minutes of the "Heart to Heart" talk were when a letter received by Mrs. Gavriell from a young girl in Moshav Bin Nun was read out to the club members. The 15-year-old girl addressed herself to youth of her own age who had been more fortunately treated by the circumstances. "We are children of the 'other Israel' knocking at your door. Our parents will never find anything in common, but we, the second generation, can pull down the wall that is between us. Thank you for your clothes and toys, but we do not want your gifts, we want your hearts."

The group had gone out for the first time on Purim and had been welcomed heartily. Thus encouraged, they had formed joint committees with the women of Gan Hadarom and at Pessah had brought the children of the village to Tel Aviv for an outing which included visits to the Zoo and Luna Park.

Having won the hearts of the mothers through their children, the WIZO women began to make use of their friendship in a practical way. A club "for women only" was opened and sewing lessons took their place side by side with Hebrew lessons. A summer camp for the children was arranged which allowed their mothers some leisure after finishing their day's work in the fields.

One night, Mrs. Shnirer was invited to sleep in the home of one of the women with whom she had made friends, and that night was born yet another idea. "If we could go down to visit them for a day, why shouldn't they come to visit us?" she asked her colleagues, and before long she was preparing the village menfolk for the revolutionary move.

The day visit became an overnight stay, each visitor being accommodated at the home of a "WIZO volunteer." A theatre evening and a visit to the Museum featured among the highlights of the tour for which the hosts were amply rewarded by the flow of letters and gifts which they received afterwards.

Her outstanding memory of the year, Mrs. Shnirer told her audience, took place one evening just as she was leaving the village. She was in rather a hurry and when approached by one of

SUNDAY: Potato Soup (with Vita Bouion). Boiled Beef and Spinach. Citrus Pudding.

MONDAY: Vita Pea Soup. Fish goulash and Macaroni. Vita Vanilla Ice Cream Mix.

TUESDAY: Tomato Soup (with Vita Beef Noodle Soup). Stuffed Milt and Mashed Potatoes. Orange Salad with Vita Arancini.

WEDNESDAY: Vita Mushroom Soup. Cheese Dumplings. Stewed Beetroot. Mocca Pudding with Whipped Cream.

THURSDAY: Vegetable Soup (with Vita Bouion). Chicken Giblets "Cholent." Grapefruit with Honey.

FRIDAY: Tossed Fresh Vegetable Salad. Vienna Sausages and Pea Puree (from Vita Pea Soup). Vita Fruit Soup.

SHABBAT: Gefilte Fish. Vita Bouion Chicken Soup. Boiled Veal Roast. Rice and Green Peas. Sponge Cake with Vita Arancini.

Bon Appetit! Vita

Buyers' Guide

Stars At Home And Abroad

What's a "FRIGIDAIRE"?

EVERYBODY knows that, but hardly anybody is aware that "FRIGIDAIRE" is the trademark for a specific electric refrigerator. Today people call any refrigerator, no matter what its make, a "Frigidaire."

The same thing happened to "AMA," the first synthetic cleaning liquid in the country. Today "AMA" has become the accepted all-round term for "detergent," a new word in the dictionary, as it were.

But when you buy a detergent, see to it that you are given real "AMA," Shemen's famous product. Now you can prepare your own "AMA" with the aid of "AMA-REFILLS." Put one Refill stick into a bottle of water (warm water is preferable) and in no time your "AMA" will be ready for use. A package of "AMA-REFILLS" contains 4 sticks and costs 269 Pruta (Kasher).

★

Another Star Added

RENE, so well known for her hairdo's, her special knowledge of permanents and dyeing (formerly with Salon Lilo Baer-Goldschmidt), will join SALON ANETTA'S team of experts on February 15. For flawless beauty, for the really new and becoming coiffeurs and for excellent service in a pleasant, cosy atmosphere, make a date by phoning 22842. Salon Anetta at 12 Rehov Maps corner Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Party Glamour

FOR all your cakes and pastry, a glorious addition of VITA's bright "ARANCINI" will add to the flavour and appearance of all your sweet treats. A garnish of Vita's "Arancini" will bestow homemade cakes with that perfectly professional touch. Vita's "Arancini" come nicely packed in polyethilene bags and are stocked by all grocers.

★

Keep Out The Blasts

WHEN it is cold — it's really cold in Israel, and there's no need to suffer it. For now is the time to buy that very coat, light but delightfully warm, at JACOB ENGLAENDER, 81 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, at the much reduced sales prices. Made of first class materials, some also of top foreign fabrics, they are available in an unusually large selection.

★

News on Gaza Road

KAPULSKI Brothers of Jerusalem take pleasure in announcing that Cafe Ta'amon in Rehavia will now carry a full selection of their choice cakes and cookies. Orders are accepted and meticulously executed for all kinds of parties. Attractively redecorated Cafe Ta'amon at 29 Rehov Gaza (phone 5615) is a delightful place to meet for a pleasant cup of coffee. Sweets of all kinds stocked.

HANS GUTH
School of Ballroom Dancing
54 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv.
Groups — Private Lessons

MALKA, back from the U.S.A., has started work according to the latest American system at:
SHMUEL'S Hairdressing Salon.
5 Rehov Elhanan, Mt. Carmel,
Tel. 82174, Haifa.
Daily between 9 — 1.

Morning Gowns
NOW a practical gift.
20% REDUCTION
M. K. 15 Rehov Nordau Haifa

Insist on PENETRO
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

GUMAVIR MATTRESSES

HYGIENIC, LIGHT and ELASTIC

The Liquidation Sale Continues!

A few examples:

	Instead of	
Flemish rustic dining room suite	IL. 525	IL.340
Large oak side-board with crystal centre piece	275	125
Flemish bronze chandelier, 6 branched	75	45
Genuine antique Viennese vase with lid (150 years old)	300	150
Combined walnut cupboard "Wiener Werkstätte"	450	250
Chippendale bookcase with sliding doors	450	275
Antique desk	350	175
Genuine Flemish Gobelin wall hanging, end 17th century (Sacrifice of Isaac)	1200	650

Also some paintings, crystal, porcelain, "objets d'art," silverware, etc.

KOHN & LUBARSKY
26 Rehov Herzl. HAIFA.

"IZZY"
Hairdressing Salon
(Formerly Tamar Passage)
14 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
well known expert for Hot and cold permanents, Water Waves, hair dyeing in natural colours (Helen Curtin), modern hairstyling and hair cuts, manicure.

UNIQUE METHOD
Painless removal of hair from the legs and face without electricity or wax.
Clair
26 Rehov David Bloch, Tel Aviv
Hours: Mondays through Fridays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Buses 12 and 10).

Maternity Dresses
a practical gift.
NOW 20% REDUCTION
M. K. 15 Rehov Nordau Haifa

BIOCOSMA COSMETICS
contain
Tyrothricin, the safe antibiotic, which protects the health of the skin.
- Biocosma Face Milk
- Biocosma Skin Lotion
- Biocosma Body Powder

Daily care with BIOCOSMA COSMETICS is the best means of keeping your skin clear and healthy.

Mrs. Anci Ball
partner of the "Lucie Anne"
HAIR-DRESSING SALON
18 Rehov Idelson, Tel Aviv. Tel. 21581
Returned from Paris

Look lovely and young...
Beauty begins with cosmetics by
Dr. Payot
PARIS
Obtainable at all leading cosmetic shops.

A SCOT ON THE ENGLISH

By HAROLD NICOLSON

YOUR ENGLAND. By R.H. Bruce Lockhart. — Putnam, London 16s.

The English are reputed to relish being criticized by foreigners. It is true that they are less touchy than the Americans or the Germans and that they do not possess the French gift for ignoring everything that aliens say or write. Yet although we rather like being told that we are lazy and stupid, those who tell us that we are sentimental, snobbish and untidy may seem to us guilty of bad taste. Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart is a very tactful Scot. In "Your England" his criticism is conveyed with a low friendly chuckle: his praise is ladled lavishly, like chunks of lard: his book will cause satisfaction to many.

It is composed of three elements. There are his observations on our English character, which I shall consider later. There is an outline of the political and social history of the past half-century: being intended as a summary, it is quick and thin. And there are those passages in his own life which were only incidentally dealt with in "Memoirs of a British Agent," "Retreat from Glory" and his other autobiographical works.

Entrancing Narrative

Sir Robert has a great gift for narrative. He can communicate to the reader his own zest in rugby football matches, fly-fishing, or the lost delights of the London music hall. With cheerful conviviality he can discuss such themes as imperialism, cigarette smoking, American broadcasts, or the position of schoolmasters. We listen entranced, as if we were all mates together in some cosy pub. Suddenly Sir Robert will allow a careless phrase to drop, such as "Having known, in varying degrees of intimacy, all British Foreign Secretaries since A. J. Balfour," or "In spite of my personal affection for the King," or "As Lenin said to me in 1918." We then realize that, for all his friendliness, he has in fact been accustomed to less-low company: the pub becomes hushed in awe.

What I felt to be even more interesting were his observations on the English character and his analysis of our virtues and defects. Sir Robert is "a Scot to the last drop of my blood"; he had never, until he reached the age of twenty, set foot on English soil; to him that section of the island which lies below the Tweed remains "the enervating south." Yet he is tolerant and even generous. "At school," he writes, "and at home I was brought up without any prejudice against the English and I have none today." He is fond of Strube's little man; he likes Devonshire; he served for years in the English Civil Service and on English newspapers; many of his friends are English and will so remain; and I suspect that as a fisherman he prefers our southern rivers, the Test or the Itchen, to Scottish burns or even to the lovelier Northumbrian Tees. "I had never," he therefore confesses, "made the mistake of underestimating the English. Even in those days I could see that they were much cleverer than the Scots and most foreigners realized." That was a good start.

"Respectful Dislike"

Yet he was perplexed. "I have realized," he writes, "from an early age, and often stated, that of all races the English are the hardest to know and to understand." It is to this that he attributes the curious fact that, until we became the poor whites of the post-war world, we were regarded by the Scots, the Irish and other foreigners with "respectful dislike." Yet, although misfortune has taught us to be a little less complacent, we retain our effortless superiority. "In spite," Sir Robert tells us, "of the enormous advance of science during the past forty years, the British character does not change very much." I do not understand that sentence, but I am sure that it is meant to be kind.

Our virtues, as we know already, are courage, tolerance, a hate of hate, a love of love, understatement, a genius of pageantry, a gift for compromise, and a capacity for uniting in the face of danger. To these Sir Robert would add a sense of adventure, a lack of imagination which renders us immune to immediate terror, a talent for improvisation which "is the good fairy's special gift to England," and a remarkable lack of intellectual curiosity.

Our vices, as we also know already, are optimism, complacency, a loathing of all uncomfortable thought, and our indifference to food, wine, plumbing and warmth. To these defects Sir Robert adds four further faults which had not occurred to me before. He asserts that the English care more for money than do other races. I deny that accusation. He says that we are losing our love of the country and acquiring "indifference to the land." That assuredly is a disturbing criticism. He says that we are essentially impractical, disliking action until it is forced upon us. I accept that reproof. And he says that we are too uniform and produce fewer cranks or eccentrics than do other countries. This I hotly disbelieve.

On the whole, however, we come out well from this examination. Sir Robert certainly respects us, and it is evident that he likes us as well. Who could be so stately as to resent the pawky pokes and digs of this delightful Scot?

(Copyright)

Stamp of the Week

If you have friends in Australia, there is just a chance that a treasure may be tucked away in the cupboard or drawer where they keep papers and documents.

In this case, the treasure is a stamp — the first penny one printed for South Australia 100 years ago. It carries the profile of a young-looking Queen Victoria, was engraved by William Humphrys and printed in London by the famous Perkins, Bacon & Co., who also turned out the British penny black.

Its South Australian counterpart is printed in a dark green. The Queen's head is backgrounded by a pattern resembling wickerwork which gives the effect of sunbeams shooting out in all directions.

In the catalogue these stamps, if unused, are marked at £65; used issues range from £4 to £15 according to condition.

If you never find one, you can have the next best thing. Australia is commemorating that first issue with a very good reproduction. It is face-valued 3½d., recess-printed, perforated 14½, and costs 5d. in London. — J.A.A.

Stamp Collectors!

make your hobby pay by following the expert. W. F. FYNDEM, in **Stamp Collecting** (weekly) the paper that helps you with your hobby. EUROPE'S ONLY WEEKLY STAMP PAPER! IT COVERS THE WORLD. Send for free specimen copy to Stamp Collecting Ltd., 40 Maiden Lane, London, W. C. 2, England.

Lessons in Health Education

THE HEALTH SERVICES. With an Introduction by Henry Lesser. Institute of Public Administration.—Allen & Unwin, London. 136 pp. 10/6.

This Conference Report, which was first published in 1951, contains a series of highly topical papers from the pen of over ten leading English medical experts who state their views on the effect of the introduction of the National Health Service upon Britain. The Israel reader who is interested in the experience gained abroad will find many parallels with problems confronting this country.

The administrative difficulty of bringing a complex and uncoordinated variety of health services within the framework of one comprehensive system and to marshal into such national service doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians is discussed from various points of view. Of particular interest, with regard to new trends in Israel, are the re-evaluation of the family practitioner within the new British system, and the preventive and ancillary after-care services, including the establishment of Health Centres under local Authorities. However, a warning note has crept into some of these articles which, while agreeing with the general principle of National Health Services, boldly point out many of its defects. There are above all the tremendous financial difficulties which were recently examined by a House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates. Then there is a need for public recognition that abuse of the facilities afforded by the services constitutes a grave threat to their maintenance and further expansion.

All those interested and active in a National Health Service for Israel will find in this book much valuable and stimulating information.

Problem Children

DEPRIVED CHILDREN: A Social and Clinical Study. By H. Lewis. Nuffield Foundation—Oxford University Press, London. 163 pp. 9/6.

Some five to eight years ago, about 500 children in need of care were admitted to the experimental Reception Centre at Mersham in Kent. They were deserted and homeless children, victims of cruelty and neglect, maladjusted and delinquents, and all were sorted out in this clearing station. A team of experts examined their physical and mental background and recommended further placement and welfare possibilities.

Dr. Lewis, the Centre's psychiatrist, describes the condition of the children at the time of reception, relates this to their background and reports her subsequent findings from a follow-up two years later. The analysis of her data shows significant connections between the children's behaviour and their upbringing and social background. The statistical material presented by the author is substantiated by many moving case-histories which provide us with challenging new facts of social interest.

Dr. Lewis agrees with the famous Bowlbey Report ("Maternal Care and Mental Health," published by World Health Organization) that only as a last resort should an infant or young child be removed from his mother; but the "experience and evidence which have been accumulated at the Mersham Centre compel the firm conviction that reception centres, though not ideal, are indispensable at the present time for dealing with a large proportion of deprived children..." Her arguments in favour of temporary reception centres are especially valid in Israel, in the light of a large immigration of underprivileged human beings. Reception centres might be tried out in order to minimize tribulations to which those children might perforce be exposed in later years.

This critical presentation of the Mersham experiment and Dr. Lewis' recommendations should be invaluable to welfare workers, and educational and clinical psychologists in Israel, particularly since the establishment of Family Health Services and Community Health projects of Hadassah have found such commendable appreciation in this country. *H. BLUMENTHAL*

JACQUES LIPCHITZ: THE ANGEL AND JACOB
This etching by the renowned sculptor, who now lives in America, is the February exhibit at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem. It is accompanied by 45 proofs showing the progress of the work.

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

Pantomime Attracts

The London pantomime season is in full swing and several of these entertainments will still be running when the first buds appear on the trees. No one knows quite when the pantomime became peculiar to Christmas—if anything so long-running can be described as peculiar to any time — but the Victorian era was certainly its hey-day. Then no expense was spared and in the great days of mechanics and engineering feats, every contrivance was fitted to produce the 'magic' of transformation scenes, flying fairies and sudden appearances of demon kings and other supernatural powers.

At the moment, six orthodox pantomimes are running in London, and a seventh, less orthodox and much too late in the evening for children, is on at the Players' Theatre Club under the railway arches in Villiers Street. This club is one of the great attractions for provincial and overseas visitors who now comprise the largest part of the audience. At one time it provided the most sophisticated entertainment in London and such actors as Peter Ustinov, Alec Clunes and Richard Haydon started there in their very young days, writing and producing their own material. Then it was all very intimate and well-informed for a small intellectual circle.

Now, the fashion has spread to a very much wider audience of those who seek to be in the swim. A few of the famous names once associated with the Players' occasionally make a re-appearance for old time's sake, but the character of the place has settled down to the routine of the old music-halls with a chairman, and much back-chat from the audience.

The second half of the programme at the moment comprises a revival of a Victorian pantomime 'Beauty and the Beast' with plenty of *double entendre* and 'asides' that produce roars of laughter from those 'in front.'

Creatures of the Sea

Miss Rachel Carson, the brilliant author of 'The Sea Around Us' has now given us another fascinating book called 'The Edge of the Sea,' (Straples, 18/-). For those who are fortunate enough to live not beside our northern seas but the warm and gentle Mediterranean, this book has much to offer. Many of the creatures found on Miss Carson's eastern seaboard of the United States are, unfortunately, unknown here but are to be found on the shore of Tel Aviv.

Miss Carson, however, does not confine herself to that area best known to her. She covers the life histories of thousands of creatures who live out their small lives around the edges of the world's great land masses. Here we see them mating and breeding, finding their food, living and dying, each with its own remarkable characteristics. She tells of a whelk that can saw through any shell to devour the helpless creature within, of the hydroids that in one generation are plants and in the next jelly fish, then plants again, then jelly fish, and countless other extraordinary creatures whose lives, apart from the all-important business of reproduction, is largely a matter of eating or being eaten.

This is a delightful book for older children and students to whom also could be given Ivan T. Sanderson's 'Living Mammals of the World,' a magnificent if expensive production (Hamish Hamilton, 3 guineas). Here we enter the solid world of forest creatures who, like ourselves, have four-chambered hearts, feed their young on milk and are warm to the touch. Of these, despite steady decimation by the hunter man, some 12,000 species still exist. Mr. Sanderson canpot describe them all but, in clear, entertaining prose, he gives us information about a great many of them with some excellent photographs of those less well known to us.

B. M.

ECHOES OF THE CIVIL WAR

By PAULA ARNOLD

ANDERSONVILLE. By M. Kantor. — World Co., New York. 767 pp., $5.

BAND OF ANGELS. By R.P. Warren. — Random House, New York. 376 pp. $3.95.

A DREAM OF KINGS. By D. Grubb. — Scribners, New York. 357 pp., $3.95.

GREEN POND. By E. Brandon. — Vanguard Press, New York. 308 pp. $4.75.

It would be interesting to speculate on the strange fact that, almost a hundred years later, that terrible ordeal of the American nation is again fertilizing its literature. But we can do no more than record the fact that not only several important books on Lincoln himself, many scholarly and popular historical books on the Civil War, but also a whole batch as a background. We choose four, all published last autumn.

The first named is strongly pro-north, the second objective, the two last show the southern viewpoint.

Andersonville is the most impressive. It is not a novel — it is many novels woven into an intricate web, and with all respect for Mr. Kantor's fecund imagination, his power of characterization, his fine writing (in the good sense) — it is too much of a good thing. In the end one is dazed, and only a few episodes stand out clearly. Andersonville was that infamous southern prison where 50,000 northern soldiers died in unspeakable circumstances. It was a stockade hastily built when the South had already lost the war, so to speak, and when they had to put in sadistic half-wits as guards.

Against this background Mr. Kantor movingly tells the story of dozens of prisoners and others, perhaps the finest that of a southern good-for-nothing who had lost a leg, finding an unconscious northern soldier in the woods, saving him and by doing so saving his own soul.

Professor Warren's novel is the most successful as a work of art, even though it has grave faults. It is told in the first person by motherless Amantha Starr who grows up on her aristocratic father's Kentucky plantation and is later sent to Oberlin School, a most distinguished place, though Abolitionist. At her father's sudden death she finds, at his graveside, that not only is she legally a slave, one of the few chattels left by him to satisfy his creditors, but that her doting father, during an elderly man's foolish infatuation for a little gold-digger, had frittered away his substance so that she is sold down-river straight from his funeral. Professor Warren handles this not novel situation superbly — the shock to the reader is unforgettable.

In the second half of the book there is too much speculating. The best parts are the story of Amanda's childhood, and that of a slave-raid in West Africa, told in all its brutal realism by Amantha's first owner and lover, a kindly ex-captain "in the trade."

Mr. Grubb made a name for himself last year by his first poetic thriller, "Hunter's Horn." His new book is more serious and accomplished, beautifully written, if occasionally overdone, but to this reviewer the basic presumption is unbelievable. In any case the book is somewhat long for the thin story of a hate-love.

Mr. Grubb tells us of two orphans, boy and girl, who grow up in a charitable, but soured old relative's house by the Ohio. These children naturally fall in love with each other, and now the author wants to make us believe that, grown up on a farm, and among talkative and lascivious slaves, they know nothing of the facts of life, so that the boy runs away from home and into the war at sixteen, because having slept with the girl he believes he has killed her. The book suffers from unreality, but the young people, especially the girl's dream life and adoration for her vanished father, are exceedingly well done, as are some episodes of the boy's adventures.

Mr. Brandon's novel is a freak. From time to time we are treated to conversations, in the Negro idiom between the Lord and Gabriel, Satan and Beelzebub. In between, in tiresome and sentimental flashbacks, we hear the story of old Doctor Thornwell, 1820 — 1918, his countless children, legitimate and otherwise, his sons and the wicked Jezebel who ensnared them all.

In spite of its absurdity, the novel has personality. And when we read that the author, whose first book this is, is a flowergrower and a grandfather, and that it took him twelve years to write the novel, we understand better that it is a certain authenticity which fascinates, in spite of the fine writing (in the bad sense).

The book has been extravagantly praised and sneeringly condemned — a result of its spottiness, with sensitivity and insight alternating with pretentiousness and silly sentiment.

AYUDAH

From "Crimean Sonnets" by Adam Mickiewics (1798-1855)

Perched high upon Ayudah's rock I like to stare
At foaming waves now crushed into a darkened row,
Now whirling round like silvery cascades of snow,
A million glorious rainbows spinning in the air.

They thrash against the shallows, strip the billows bare,
And like a host of whales the coastline overflow;
Triumphant conquer shores, then ebb away in tow,
No coral, shell or pearl their sweeping stride will spare.

Oh, poet young, thus hidden deep within your heart
A fearful storm of passion often will restart;
But when your lute is raised, no harm befalls your art.

It dives into the void, forgetfulness to find,
Immortal poems shedding on its path behind
Which centuries like garlands on your head will bind.

Translated by Gila Uriel.

A YEAR'S RECORD

GOVERNMENT YEAR-BOOK 5716-1955.—Government Printer. 520 pp.

The original Hebrew edition of the Government Year Book, which appeared last September and was reviewed in these columns, has been followed, as usual, by an English edition.

The last two parts of the Hebrew text, containing a 30-page bibliography and a list of settlements established in 1954/55, with explanations of their names, have been omitted; other chapters, such as that on education, are somewhat condensed. But on the whole, the English version reproduces fully all the mass of information on Government offices and the activities of the various departments, including the Jewish Agency and the National Funds.

The special surveys of the national economy, archaeology and legislation are also included. Since these articles are not, in the accepted sense at least, official statements and — especially that on "Legislation in Israel" — may provoke comment, their authors should have been named.

The organization of the Year Book has perhaps not yet reached its final form, and opinions differ, for instance, on the inclusion of material which will eventually be presented in the annual Statistical Abstract. As a compromise it might be worth considering an appendix of tables summarizing, with brief explanatory notes, the main features of the year's progress, rather than spreading some of the material, with inevitable overlapping, over the departmental sections.

In any case, as the only non-Hebrew source of comprehensive and authoritative information on government in action, the Year Book — again carefully edited by Mr. R. Alcalay of the Prime Minister's office — will be invaluable to all those who are, officially or otherwise, interested in the public administration of Israel.

B. M.

Economic Ties with U.S.

ISRAEL ECONOMIC FORUM (formerly "Economic News"). Published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Bank Leumi.

"The remarkable progress of Israel's economy over the past several years is an outstanding tribute both to the industry of the Israel people and to the effectiveness of international co-operation based on genuine goodwill between democratic and free peoples."

These remarks of the American Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, appear in the latest issue of the "Israel Economic Forum" (formerly "Economic News"), which is devoted to American-Israel economic relations from 1952-1955.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, notes in his foreword the economic and financial aid of the U.S. to Israel and concludes that both American and Israel interests demand a far-reaching degree of economic cooperation in the future as well.

Other contributions to the 128-page issue includes articles by Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, Director of the U.S.O.M. to Israel, and members of the U.S.O.M. staff. Of special interest are a review of American-Israel financial relations by Mr. Gideon Strauss, New York Representative of the Bank Leumi, and an article by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz on the activities of the United Jewish Appeal. The prospects of marketing Israel products in the U.S. are considered by Mr. Yehuda Levit, Consul in New York.

The issue also contains statistics on imports and exports and on transfer of funds between the U.S. and Israel, as well as the texts of all economic agreements between the two countries.

ACADEMIC PRECEDENT

Complaints about inadequate salaries of "academicians" are not new, witness the following passage in one of the satires of Juvenal, the Roman poet (60-140 C.E.):

Quis dabit historico quantum dare acta legenti?

(In a somewhat modernized translation: "How can a historian expect to get as much pay as a filing clerk?")

Life and Letters

Library Expert

The arrival of Mrs. Nathalie Delougaz, Unesco Library Science Specialist, has been announced by the Office of the Resident Representative in Israel of the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Mrs. Delougaz will be working with Dr. C. Wormann, Director of the National and University Library, in two basic tasks. The first of these will be to advise in the preparation of the curriculum and equipment for the proposed Graduate library School of the Hebrew University, which it is planned to open in November of 1956. Her second field of work will be advising on the development of short courses in librarianship.

Mrs. Delougaz, who is a cataloguing and classification specialist, has visited Israel on previous occasions with her husband, Professor Pierre Delougaz, archaeologist at the University of Chicago.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES

FBI REGISTER OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS 1956. — Published for the Federation of British Industries by Kelly's Directories, and Iliffe and Sons, London. — 1,177 pp. 42s.

Now in its 28th edition, the "Register" hardly needs recommendation. Its purpose is, in the words of the President of the Federation, "to bring together the willing buyer and the willing seller," a problem facing not only such mighty industrial empires as Britain or the United States, but also a young and small country like Israel.

The "Register" lists over 7,000 member firms, some 300 trade and industrial associations, and brands and trade names, with reproductions of trade marks. French, German and Spanish glossaries are useful additions. The organization and technical production of this indispensable handbook are, as usual, flawless.

M.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Hayehudi Disraeli (The Jew Disraeli, Hebrew by Y. Oren, Newman, IL2.500) is not intended by its author, Cecil Roth, to be taken as a biography in the accepted sense of the term. Its object is to trace a number of lines in Disraeli's portrait and to stress how the Jewish elements in his makeup shaped his way of life, his outlook and his policy.

A study in education and the connection between the individual and the group is **Hamishpaha** (The Problem Family, Hebrew by Moshe Eichenbaum), and **Hayeled Hahofshi** (The Free child, Hebrew by Dan Ron), by A.S. Neill. The publishers are Dafne and the price IL3.400. From Ma'arakhot comes **Anashim Mul Esh** (Men Against Fire, IL2.400), a study by Brigadier-General S.L.A. Marshal of men under enemy fire. It is an attempt to answer the question: Why do men fight? It is based on observations made during the Second World War, and its instructive conclusions should be as illuminating for the layman as for the soldier.

The romance of the singular resourcefulness of a disabled flyer, Douglas Bader, who showed outstanding courage during the Battle of Britain, is related in Paul Birkhall's **Markia Sh'hakim** (Sky Soarer, translated by Arnon Ben Nahum; Ankor). **Minoff Ha'aretz** (Landscapes of Israel; Chachik, IL4-) is a collection of eight reproductions of line and wash drawings by Y. Kossonogi showing a Yarkon Landscape, An Alley in Safad, near the Kinneret, Women with Pitchers, Tiberias, In Upper Galilee, A Jerusalem Quarter, and On the Way to the Arie Synagogue. The collection is introduced by D. A. Friedman.

The Arlosoroff Mystery

Margot Klausner has delved into the last part of the life of Hayim Arlosoroff who was murdered on the Tel Aviv beach in 1933. The title of her work is **Sufat Sivan** (Sivan Storm). Sivan corresponds to June, when storms are unheard of in Israel, and the allusion may refer to the political storm that broke out during and after the trial. The book has been translated from a manuscript by H. Ben Avraham and is published by Gadish at IL2.500.

The life and history of Avraham Ben Mordechai Stern, founder of the Lehi Movement, is recounted by Ya'acov Weinshall in **Hadam Asher al Haaaf** (The Blood on the Threshold; Hamatmid, IL3-), edited by Tuvya Elitzur-Segalowitz. **Gesher Akhzav** (Deceptive Bridge; Hadar, IL3-) is a collection of stories by David A. Recanati, portraying the Jewish soldier without frills and shorn of romance, in prosaic and unglamourous war operations. The Freedom Fighter emerges from the pages of the book in all his self-sacrificing glory, despite the misgivings, disappointments and setbacks that would dampen the ardour of feebler men. *M. H.*

. . . and Foreign

A "New York Times" reviewer said of Willa Gibbs' **Fruit of Desire** (Lion, 445 pr.) that "This is a first-class job: It deserves a wide reading." These falsehoods are so gross and palpable concerning this particular piece of anti-Commie nonsense that we can only hope charitably that the reviewer concerned was under scrutiny by McCarthy.

Vincent Starrett's **The Best Loved Books of the Twentieth Century"** (Bantam, 455 pr.) is somewhat incorrectly named, since he does not love all the books reviewed. Nevertheless, the selection of titles and his treatment are both stimulating and interesting. Personally, after the book mentioned above, to which I might add Alden Hatch's **Ambassador Extraordinary** (Holt, IL4.875), a panegyric on Clare Booth Luce, I am considering an anthology of "My Most Hated Books..."

Gustav Schenk's **The Book of Poisons** (Rinehart, IL6.500) should not be left lying around the house unless you are very happily married indeed. Mr. Schenk has covered everything that can be said for, against and concerning poisons.

Utopia 1976, by Morris L. Ernst (Rinehart, IL4.550) will cheer up readers who think that we are heading for the atomic twilight of the world. Mr. Ernst sees a very happy future ahead of humanity, with new forces of energy harnessed in our service and our wealth and leisure vastly increased. An interesting and stimulating book, particularly recommended to Ministers of Finance.

It is purely a coincidence that I recommend at the same time Edward Lear's incomparable **The Complete Book of Nonsense** (Dover, IL1.300), in a cheap and good edition.

Sagacious readers examining the pictures in Inda Devi's **Forever Young Forever Healthy** (Prentice Hall, IL3.835) will doubt whether the gains are worth the posture: this is a handbook on Yogi exercises, and I reckon that the Los Angeles female Peter Pans earn their eternal youth the hardest way possible. The book is of interest even if we do not intend to follow in the Inda's headsteps. *PHILIP GILLON*

Readers' Letters

Thomas Mann Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Together with the family of Thomas Mann, we are preparing a comprehensive edition of his correspondence. We should be grateful if owners of letters would lend us, for a short time, the originals or photo-copies, the cost of which we shall refund.

In addition, copies of letters addressed to Thomas Mann and biographical material would be greatly appreciated by the editors.

Yours, etc.,

S. Fischer Verlag.

Frankfurt a. Main, Zeil 65-69.

"Shrine of the Book"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A year ago, on February 13, 1955, a national trust, called "Keren Hekhal Hasefer ("Shrine of the Book Fund") was established under the chairmanship of President Ben-Zvi, with a view to acquiring and suitably displaying manuscript of Biblical and related literature. The Dead Sea Scrolls are the first, and inestimably valuable, possession of the "Shrine."

It would be interesting to hear something about the activities of this Trust. It seems certain that many hundreds of priceless documents, scattered throughout the world in churches, monasteries, public libraries and private collections could at least be catalogued and photographed, and in this way made available to students and the general public of Israel.

Yours, etc.,

A. ZVIELI

Jerusalem, February 7, 1956.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Gradenwitz P., Hamusika Be'Israel (Music in Israel). Mass.

Arasi E., Jerusalem. — Moladeteinu No. 6. "Our Homeland," Mass. Jerusalem.

Doron, A., Be'sherut Hahuts Shel Yisrael (In the Foreign Service of Israel). Massada.

Orein, M., Ha'moreh Ladorot (Rambam — The Teacher of Generations). Mossad Harav Kook.

Selected Bibliography of Articles Dealing with the Middle East. Vol. I: 1909-1950, Vol. II: 1951-1954. Economic Research Institute, Hebrew University.

FOREIGN

Britain in Western Europe. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Ahain B., New States & International Organizations. Unesco, Paris.

Friedman, S., Martin Buber — The Life of Dialogue. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.

Hyrkanos, D., Liederder Talita. Tarsh.sh Books, Jerusalem.

Supplied by Palos Press Co. Ltd.: **Avon Books:** Lawrence D.H., Women in Love; Celine L.F., Death on the Instalment Plan; Koenig H.P., The Doctor's Women; Lockridge F. & H., Mr. & Mrs. North and a Key to Death; Teen-Age Cartoons and Jokes; Thoney T., Jet Pilot; Greene W., Desire in the Deep South; O'Hara J., Stories of Venial Sin. **Lion Books:** De Vries P., The Tunnel of Love; Gibbs W., Fruit of Desire; Walker D., The Storm and the Silence; Stevens D., Oregon Trunk; Passos J., Adventures of a Young Man; Gordon J., Collision; Goscinny R., Cartoons the French Way; Parents' Magazine Book of Baby Care. **Bantam Books:** Tucker W., Time X; McConnaughey S., Pagan in Paradise; Dawson P., Dead Man Pass; Martin R., The Widow and the Web; Maugham S., Stranger in Paris; Starrett V., Best Loved Books of the Twentieth Century; Key T., Hasak; Bonner P.S., [illegible]

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CHESS

February 10, 1956

Problem No. 943
I. TALMI, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Qf7; Rd4; Bd4, Bg7; Kd7, Ke5. (7)

Kd6; Re6, Re8; Be5, Bf1; Kd3, Kb4; Pb4, b6, c7. (10)

WHITE MATES IN TWO

SOLUTIONS. Problem No.943 (Correa): 1.Be2! Endgame No. 111 (Prokes); 1.Rg6! (1.Bd5? Kb3!) B:P+; 2.Kb5 c1Q; 3.Rb4 Q:R; 4.B:Kt+ Q:B; 2.Kb3 2.Re3.

Problem No. 949
URI GRINBLAT, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Qd2; Re1; Bb5; Kt6; Pg6, f3, g4, b6. (8)

SELFMATE IN TWO

Re5; B.B:e3 Re3; B.b4. Black resigns.

The World Championship

The third Candidates Tournament will open in Holland at the end of March. The 10 participants of this event will be Smyslov, Bronstein, Keres, Geller, Petrosian, Spassky (USSR), Panno and Pilnik (Argentina), Szabo (Hungary) and Fillip (Czechoslovakia).

Hastings 1955

The fourth-round game between Korchnoi and Ivkov aroused great interest among the numerous spectators. It was a highly engaging affair in which the young Leningrad champion demonstrated his skill and won a well deserved victory.

GAME No. 843

White: KORCHNOI Black: IVKOV

1.d4; Kt6; 2.c4 d5; 3.Kt:c3 e5; 4. Kt:f5 Kt:d4?; 5.g3 c6; 6.c4 g6; 7.Bg2 Bg7; 8.0-0 0-0; 9.b3 Re8; 10.Re1 a5; 11.Qc2 a4; 12.Rd1 Qa5; 13.Rab1 c:d4; 14.K:d4 Kt:e5; 15.b4 a:b3; 16. a:b Qb4; 17.B:e6 B:f5; 18.Q:d2 Qb6; 19.Bg4 Q:b4; 20.Q:d3! Qb6; 21.b4 Kt:c4; 22.K:c4 K:c4; 23.Qd3 Kt:f3; 24.B:f3 Qe7; 25.Rc1 B:c4+; 26.R:c4 Re7; 27.b5 b5; 28.b:c6 b:c6; 29.Kt:b5 Qb6; 30.Kt:d6 Q:d6; 31.Q:d6 B:d6;

Kb4; Rf1; Re4, Re1; Bd1; Pf3, g3, g4, b6. (8)

SELFMATE IN TWO

Re5; B.B:e3 Re3; B.b4. Black resigns.

In the following round Ivkov had, however, the satisfaction of beating Grandmaster Taimanov, taking his rival completely by surprise with an unexpected move in the opening:

GAME No. 844

White: IVKOV Black: TAIMANOV

1.c4 e5; 2.Kt3 Kt:c6; 3.d4 e:d4; 4. K:d4 Kt:f6; 5.Kt:c3 d6; 6.Be3! . . . Taimanov promptly replied 6...Kt:e4 and the game went on: 7.Bb5 K:c3; 8.f:e Bd7; 9.0-0 Kt:e5; 10.Kt:f3 (Black now realized that the open "f" file gives White good chances for an attack on the K. side. Having reflected over 40 minutes, Taimanov decided to give up a pawn) 10...B:b5; 11.K:b5 Q:d7; 12.K:c6 d:c6; 13.Q:d7+ K:d7; 14.R:f7, and White soon realized his position and material superiority.

HEBREW

Intensive individual lessons Small classes, (no) more than four in a class).

FRANK

5 Behov Gordon, Tel Aviv. Phone 24247—(4-5 p.m.)

General MacArthur Fired

EX-PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman gives a full account of the events that led to the dramatic replacement of General MacArthur as the U.S.A.'s field commander in the Far East, in the coming instalment of his

"Memoirs"

Mr. Truman's candid style makes his MEMOIRS unique. DON'T MISS a single instalment of his MEMOIRS NOW appearing daily in

THE JERUSALEM POST

Give him a camera . . .

He wants it more than anything else. It will provide fun for the whole family. Brenner has cameras at various prices. Instruction is free of charge. See

Photo Brenner
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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Occasional showers, heavy in South and Negev.
OUTLOOK for Shabbat: Partly cloudy to cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	86	3	7	8
Tiberias	68	7	18	17
Haifa Port	60	8	16	16
Natanya	61	8	16	16
Tel Aviv Kirya	57	9	17	17
Tel Aviv Port	54	10	16	16
Lydda Airport	35	7	17	17
Jerusalem	29	6	10	10
Beersheba	16	8	17	17
Eilat	13	6	21	22

A: Humidity at 5 p.m. B: Mini mum temp. C: Maximum yesterday D: Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

FOR SELLING a loaf of white bread containing a cockroach, the Daganya bakery in Jerusalem was this week fined IL300, while each of the two partners, Avraham Edelstein and Yosef Pearlman, were fined an additional IL150 each and bound over for two years in the sum of IL500.

• • •

A MAJOR REPAIR job on a 3,000-ton Turkish freighter which struck a sandbank in the Eastern Mediterranean recently, has been awarded to Haganah Shipyard, Haifa. She will dock within a few days.

• • •

MOHALIM IN the U.S. have been asked to urge parents to use Israel wine at the circumcision ceremonies of their sons, according to a letter received by the Ministry for Religious Affairs from the Secretary of the U.S. Association of Mohalim, Rabbi Braunstein.

• • •

FOR BEING in possession of smuggled watch bands and cases, a Jerusalem watchmaker, Mandel Lipshitz, was yesterday fined IL350 by Magistrate M. Haimovidi.

Clash of Cultures Causes Crime

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The clash of cultures is the main reason for the increase in crime since the establishment of the State. Chief Magistrate Baruch Giladi, who stressed this point in addressing the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club today, added the same phenomenon had been noticed by sociologists in other parts of the world, including the U.S.

Young men release themselves from parental guidance and people who were law-abiding in their country of origin drop from the moral standards which barred them from crime. Mr. Giladi said this explains why 90 per cent of the young delinquents come from Oriental communities.

In 1945, he said, there were 450 Jewish prisoners out of the total of 8,500. There were 24,000 Jewish prisoners in 1954. However, the rate of crime among the Jewish population was still much lower than that among the Arab minority, he added.

The most important problem before society was the rehabilitation of prisoners.

"A former prisoner does not get a chance to make a new start. Public opinion, setting itself up as an unauthorized tribunal, condemns the man and refuses him employment," Mr. Giladi complained. The Society for the Rehabilitation of Prisoners, of which he is an active member, has succeeded in rehabilitating 74 per cent of applicants in its first year.

IL40,000 FOR TICKET 102495

Number 102495 sub-series 3 of the 1955 Popular Loan yesterday won IL40,000 in the second draw for the series.

Sub-series 1 and 2 of the same number won IL15,000 each, and IL5,000 was won by No. 063925.

Nos. 073633 and 039660 won IL1,000 each. IL600 was won by Nos. 107786, 120641, 076478, 113036, 095953, 111471.

There were also 20 prizes of IL200 each and 55 of IL100 each.

INSURANCE LAPSED: SIX ORPHANS LOSE BENEFITS

Because his contributions to the National Insurance Institute were not paid up at the time he was killed in an accident, a man has deprived his wife and six children of death benefits, it was announced yesterday.

The father was killed by a stray shot during a *fantasiya* in an Arab village in Western Galilee.

The Institute reminds all non-salaried workers to make payments directly to the Institute.

Dr. and Mrs. KARL SCHARF, Haifa
Mr. and Mrs. ELY GINSBERG, New York
take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children
Ruth and *Murry*
New York, February, 1956.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our dear MOTHER

Clarisse Baum

on Feb. 9, 1956, in Chicago, U.S.A.

Eric Baum (Son), Tel Aviv
Trude Baum (Daughter), Philadelphia
Lili Baum (Daughter-in-Law), Tel Aviv
Hava Alony (Daughter-in-Law), Kibbutz Hasorea
Gera and Raphael (Grandsons)
Please refrain from condolence visits

Public 'Indifferent' to Menace From Sudden Air Raids

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "The public remains indifferent to its own civil defence needs. It seems to have a mystical belief that an outside international force will guard us from attack. I do not believe it," Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, Minister of Interior, today told a national conference of local authorities, including their Mayors and Chairmen, on the "Emergency situation."

American Jews, too, were "waiting for the bombs to fall" before preparing for the emergency, he said. He was sure that when it came, they would stand by us as they had done before.

Meanwhile, civil defence was being reorganized, and energetic steps were being taken to prepare for the worst. A siren system, in which a button pressed in one place would sound alarms in all parts of the country, would soon arrive. Equipment for debris clearance and first aid was already here or on order.

Mr. Bar-Yehuda said that the Government had allocated IL4m. for border settlement air raid defence and IL4m. for local authorities. He hoped that these allocations would be increased.

Aluf-Mishne I. Amihai, for Civil Defence Commander, called for emergency headquarters to be set up, and shadow war preparations to be made. Building of shelters, plans for the maintenance of essential services, and instruction of the public should get under way now.

He warned that enemy planes could bomb us with only a few seconds' warning. "The Arabs will want to demoralize us, and the home front will suffer more than the battle lines," Aluf-Mishne Amihai warned.

The Mayors of Petah Tikva and Ramat Gan, Mr. P. Rashish and Mr. A. Krinitzi, complained of the high price of building materials, and the taxes being paid on them. "Give us the cement, instead of storing it in Haifa, and we will build shelters with it," they said.

Inquiry into Broken Arms Fund Pledges

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The winding up of the first stage of the Defence Fund will include an investigation into cases of persons who have not fulfilled their pledges, Rav-Aluf Ya'acob Dori, Chairman of the Fund's Public Committee, told the press today. He expected that at least IL21m. would be realized by the end of March.

Dr. M. Landau, head of the administrative office of the Fund, said that the Fund had not been interested in cinema performances and parties to raise money, and had not applied for tax deductions. The Public Committee had set out to collect money from the citizens of the State and not to deprive the authorities of their revenue. He revealed that the film "Passport to Pimlico" 70 per cent of whose takings were for the Fund, had yielded only IL225 after being shown in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

Of the IL14,387,000 already in hand, employed workers had contributed more than IL6m., although the committee's estimate from that sector was IL12m.

Artisans are the worst laggards, having given IL40,000 out of an expected IL1m. Independent members of the free professions were the next lowest with IL164,000 against an estimated IL800,000. The commercial sector, which has given IL980,000, has a similar sum ready to hand over of the IL3m. expected from them.

Agriculture has given IL 1,107,000 (IL2.3m.), industry IL956,000 (IL2.6m.), banks and insurance companies IL890,000 (IL1.2m.), contractors IL358,000 (IL700,000). The sum of IL150,000 has been received from Jews abroad.

The Histadrut Central Committee, in a special meeting today with representatives of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Workers Bank and the Pensions Funds of the largest Histadrut enterprises, discussed the raising of IL1m. for the construction of shelters and other defence requisites in border villages.

PETAH TIKVA VETERAN COMMITS SUICIDE

HADERA, Thursday. — A man run over and killed by a train on the line between Bat Galim and Kiryat Eliezer in Haifa this morning, has been identified as Dr. Shlomo Stamper. The body was taken to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Police found a note in one of his pockets saying that he was committing suicide because he had been "overtaken by the difficulties of living."

Dr. Stamper, a native of Petah Tikva, was a member of one of its founder families. He was educated in France and Switzerland and was fluent in many languages, including Esperanto. For the past 10 years or so he had been active in public life and had worked among immigrants in *ma'barot* and villages.

The deceased leaves a wife, two daughters and a son.

Rabbinate Proclaims Arms Fund Sabbath

The Chief Rabbinate has declared tomorrow "Defence Fund Sabbath." Sermons in most synagogues will be devoted to the Fund.

Jerusalem's week devoted to "Arms for Defence" opens at 1.45 this afternoon with a broadcast over Kol Yisrael by Mayor Gershon Agron.

Tomorrow's programme includes:

11 a.m. — Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff, and Mayor Agron, are to speak at the Edison Cinema;

6.30 p.m. — Youth rally at Binyaney Ha'ooma;

6.30-10.30 p.m. — Musical programme in Zion Square.

7.30 p.m. — Address by Rav-Aluf Y. Yadin, former Chief of Staff, at Binyaney Ha'ooma;

8 p.m. — Torch parade through heart of Jerusalem;

8.25 p.m. — Rav-Aluf Y. Dori to speak over Kol Yisrael.

Building Artisans Attack Tax System

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A warning strike by building artisans, against the income tax authorities will be proclaimed 10 days from now unless negotiations with the Ministry of Finance bear fruit, it was unanimously decided today by an emergency meeting called by the Building Council of the Artisans Association.

More than 250 independent carpenters, plasterers and other building technicians heard representatives of the various trades complain of the "unbearable pressure being exerted on artisans by income tax officials," and protested against the "impounding of raw materials and tools" by the authorities.

Nearly all speakers said that they were unable to keep accounts as demanded by the law, owing to the additional expenses involved. They also charged the authorities with discrimination against "independents" as compared with employed workers.

Crowds Flock To Rehavia Cave

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's biggest attraction just now is the 2,000-year-old burial cave discovered by workmen on Tuesday in Rehavia. Most of the hundreds of curiosity seekers are youngsters, with a number of respectable-looking ladies and gentlemen sprinkled in their midst around the barbed wire enclosure.

Inside the cave, Department of Antiquities experts spent yesterday cleaning out a burial antechamber which has eight niches cut into the rock where the bodies were laid. Hidden behind stone doors, a number of bones of long-since deceased Jerusalemites were revealed, along with a piece of thread, not a few centimetres square, which was sent for laboratory examination.

A second ship drawn on the wall in chalk has also been revealed from behind its curtain of mud and rocks. Like the swain and maiden of Keats' "Ode to a Grecian Urn" ("What mad pursuit? What struggle to escape?"), the ships — one a Roman or Phoenician war galley with an archer poised in the bow and the other a fleeing merchantman — have been fixed in their position of hunter and hunted for the past two millennia. As skies clouded over last night, the entrance to the cave was blocked to prevent the drawings being erased forever.

Regular guided tours are conducted in the afternoon after the labourers leave. In groups of a dozen or so at a time, the amateur archaeologists and neighbourhood passers-by are given a 10-minute lecture on the burial customs of the Jews of the Second Temple period and the significance of the Greek and Aramaic inscriptions on the wall.

A representative of the Chief Rabbinate visited the cave yesterday to try and solve the problem of the skeletons which were found in it.

The bones found were scattered all over the floor, and Mr. Moshe Dotan, Assistant Director of the Department of Antiquities, who is in charge of the excavations, expressed the belief that the vault had been robbed and desecrated about 1,000 years ago.

400 Villages to Get Water From Jewish Agency Drilling

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Over 400 settlements will benefit from water provided by the Jewish Agency's expenditure of IL23m. in the current year, it was learned this week during a tour of Agency projects in the North.

Some 90,000 dunams will be irrigated as a result, bringing the total area under irrigation by the Jewish Agency to over half-a-million dunams.

Some IL19m. of this sum is swallowed up by maintenance and the acquisition of equipment, and only IL4m. will be spent on further drilling, research and sewerage. Great stress is to be laid this year on preventing corrosion of pipes, which in the past has been a considerable expense to the country.

The Agency drilled for water in places where a private company would not consider it good business, Mr. A. Nahmani, of the Agency's Water Division, told the press. To stress his point, newsmen were shown various wells in Lower Galilee, where the dearth of water has always been an urgent problem. Geologists have declared the area "useless" for water drilling, but veteran engineer Dov Kublanov seems to smell water, and his predictions have luckily very often proved right.

In the Gazit-Kish area, off the Afula-Tiberias road, for instance, two unsuccessful years elapsed before the first strike was made. The Gazit well lies 17 metres below sea level, whereas its reservoir (holding 2,500 c. metres) is 195 metres above sea level. The well provides 250 c.m. of water an hour, with which 1,400 dunams are irrigated.

The soil there does not absorb water very satisfactorily. On the tour, jeeps with special gears were stuck in the mud after only light rain had fallen during the night. The well at Gazit is 117 metres deep, and due to the difficult rock formations, it took more than a year of drilling till water was reached. At nearby Kish, the well is 315 metres deep, but there the strata were easier to penetrate. The deepest wells are those in the Ta'anach Valley, where water was found only recently at a depth of 850 metres.

The Agency is bringing up water from 90 wells today, which yield 350,000 c.m. a day.

Lower Galilee might benefit somewhat from the Jordan Beit Netufa project, but even so would have to rely mainly on underground sources, Mr. Nahmani said.

6,000 TONS OF COTTON EXPECTED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Cotton will be planted on 60,000 dunams this year, as compared with 22,000 dunams last year, Mr. A. Amir, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, announced today. He was participating in a symposium on cotton at which the guest speaker was Mr. Sam Hamburg, the California cotton grower, who introduced the crop to this country a few years ago.

Mr. Amir said that local mills had already ordered 7,000 tons of cotton for this year. He hoped that the crop would be 6,000 tons. Last year's crop was 2,400 tons.

"Fantastic," and "unbelievable," were among the terms used by Mr. Hamburg to describe the crop. "I told Mr. Ben-Gurion this morning that a quarter of a million dunams could be grown here." The basis of a successful cotton industry rested on good storehouses, ready finances, good fertilising and cultivation and a steady supply of good seeds, he said. Mechanical harvesting should be tried out in an effort to lower costs and compete on the world market.

Mr. Hamburg said that the wages he paid in California were three times higher than here, yet the total costs here were higher. He considered that cooperative farming showed the best results.

Sold Government Its Own Goods

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The head of the Defence Ministry's Timber Department here, Mr. Eldad, has been dismissed for allegedly dealing with a firm doing shady business, it was learned today. The firm promised to provide the Ministry with timber by barter and sale. Later, it was reportedly found that the firm tried to evade customs duty, and that the timber supplied was of inferior quality. The police are investigating.

Another Defence Ministry official, Mr. Y. Tennenbaum, has also been dismissed for dealing with a firm which supplied the Ministry with raw materials for which it charged IL41,000. It was found that the material actually belonged to the Ministry.

FOUR NEW JUDGES FOR RABBINICAL HIGH COURT

Four new members have been elected to the Rabbinical Supreme Court.

They are Rabbis Shalom Yosef Elizshiv, Yitzhak Meir Ben-Menahem, Ya'acov Adam and Shmuel Rozovsky.

Anti-Strike Movement Grows In Tel Aviv and Haifa

The Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, accompanied by the Ministry's Director-General, Dr. S. Btesh, visited the Tel Hashomer, Tel Aviv Municipal and Jaffa Donolo Hospitals yesterday and discussed with their directors the working difficulties and medical help required during the doctors' strike.

An urgent meeting of microbiologists and pharmacists called to discuss the situation, is to be held in the Histadrut Executive building today.

The engineers' "Actions Committee" in Tel Aviv has called a meeting for tomorrow. It declared yesterday that if no wage agreement is reached by Sunday, all exemptions from the strike, except for Defence Ministry staff, will be withdrawn.

Not a single District Attorney appeared in Tel Aviv courts.

The Jewish Agency Employees Association has called upon its members, of all professions, to carry on working as usual and to "rally round the Histadrut against the forces which are trying to undermine its authority." The Secretariat of the Association warned that it will take "the most severe measures" against those who do not answer the call and who in any way interfere with the smooth-running of Agency departments.

The Teachers' Union has declared that, in this hour of emergency, it would have no part in a strike against Histadrut decisions. This did not mean, it said, that it renounces its claims for regrading.

HISTADRUT'S STAND

Small organized groups must subject their interests to those of the general public, Mr. Moshe Bar'am, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, said yesterday in Jerusalem in calling upon all Histadrut members to rally actively to the side of the Government in the present strike of professional workers.

He implied that the strike could be broken, recalling that the 1951 strike of seamen — who had overriden Histadrut authority — had been successfully opposed.

He attacked the doctors—who did the most humanitarian work in the world—for allowing their strike to endanger public health. The professionals were using a "most dangerous revolutionary weapon" to obtain their demands, he said, adding even if these demands were justified, they could not be met during a national emergency.

The majority of publicly employed engineers in Haifa continue to strike with one notable exception. At a meeting yesterday morning, the municipal engineers decided to go back to work today. At the same time, they adopted a strongly-worded resolution criticizing Histadrut newspapers for their attacks on the striking engineers and deploring the Government's breach of its promises of wage increases for academic workers. They were returning to work because of the security situation, they said.

At a meeting of the Municipality Executive yesterday under the chairmanship of Mayor Khoushy, a coalition majority decided to warn engineers to go back to work.

When it was reported that Mr. Uriel Shalon, Mapai Councillor and National Chairman of the Architects and Engineers Association, had voted against the strikers, feeling ran high among the Association's members. The Haifa branch of the Association and the Organization of Technion Teachers, which includes all members of the academic staff, expressed non-confidence in Mr. Shalon.

More than a hundred patients were yesterday discharged from hospitals in the Northern Area while about 30 urgent cases were admitted, the Medical Association reported. While the strike continues to be observed by all doctors, no complaints were received from the public concerning the treatment of urgent cases, the Association claimed.

Physicians employed by the Municipality have received notices from the Mayor warning them that unless they return to work immediately, their employment would require fresh authorization.

THE TWO SPIES AS TOURIST EMBLEM

An official tourist emblem was selected by the Government Tourist Corporation at the fourth meeting of its Board this week. It depicts the two of the twelve spies whom Moses sent to Canaan who brought back clusters of grapes, and bears the inscription "Visit Israel," and the quotation "And see the Land, what it is." (Numbers 13; 19).

The emblem will be affixed on all publications of the Corporation and on approved hotels, tourist agencies, shops, taxis and other services. Licensed guides will wear a badge, a facsimile of the emblem.

Safad Met. Station Loses Roof in Gale

SAFAD, Thursday. — An 100 k.p.h. gale today blew the roof off the local meteorological station. Some *ma'bara* huts were torn to shreds and the roofs of others were blown sky high.

Police were called to the *ma'bara* to help families exposed to the bitter cold. Mayor A. Hacohen came to the spot with Municipal workers and helped transfer the children to vacant huts and the *ma'bara* synagogue.

The storm uprooted many olive trees, some of them of venerable age, and also badly hit some Upper Galilee villages, including Misgav Am, Ha'on, and Yiftah.

Hadar Ramatayim Chairman Dies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — The death took place today of Shalom Lerner, Chairman of the Local Council of Hadar Ramatayim since 1948. He was 58.

Mr. Lerner was attending a memorial ceremony for Gavriel Kutain, killed in an accident two years ago, when he collapsed and died. He is survived by his wife and two married daughters.

Born in Poland, Lerner arrived in Palestine from Berlin in 1920. For 10 years he earned his bread by carrying on camel-back sea-shore sand for building purposes. He later became Secretary of the Labour Council in Ramatayim, the settlement he helped to establish.

The funeral procession will leave his home in Hadar Ramatayim at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Cables in Brief

ARCHAEOLOGY. — Two archaeologists in Nicosia yesterday announced important discoveries — among them a large building believed at least 3,200 years old — throwing light on the ancient Cypriot capital of Alasia.

FOUND. — The U.S. Navy Department in Washington announced that its aircraft missing since Friday in the Antarctic wastes of Marie Byrd Land with seven explorers on board had been found and the men were "believed to be well."

NEWS AGENCY. — The Egyptian Cabinet has approved a law to establish an Egyptian news agency to be called the Middle East News Agency.

'QUAKE. — A sharp rolling earthquake hit widespread areas of Southern California yesterday. It rattled windows and dishes throughout the Los Angeles metropolitan area and was felt as far away as El Centro, some 300 kms. to the south-east.

APPENDIX. — Moscow Radio reported yesterday that a Russian has become the first person to have his appendix removed in the North Pole. He was a member of the Soviet scientific station which is floating on an ice floe in the Arctic Sea and was operated upon "on ice."

NAVAL. — Rear-Admiral C.C. Miers, World War II submarine hero, has been appointed Flag Officer, Middle East, the British Admiralty announced yesterday. He will take up his new post early in March.

PROSTITUTION.—Police in Yokohama, Japan, reported yesterday that 65-year-old Ichitaro Shimizu has confessed to selling 101 women into prostitution, including his young sister-in-law, in order to support his political activities.

CONGRESS. — M. Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, left Paris on Wednesday night to attend the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opening in Moscow next Tuesday.

BIBLE. — A new edition of the Bible is being prepared for publication in Moscow. The Orthodox Church's publishing house has issued a new prayer book and the 1956 church calendar has photographs of cathedrals, monasteries and portraits of all the leaders of the Orthodox church.

MEETING. — President Pedro E. Aramburu of Argentina has accepted the invitation of President Luis Battle Berres of Uruguay, to meet with him and President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil some time in April.

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Israelis Claim Income Of Property in Jordan

The Jordan Custodian of Enemy Property has taken over supervisio- of the land and funds of Addasiah village as a result of the decision of the District Court of Irbid to consider the petition of two Israelis claiming ownership of the lands and income of the village, located on the eastern bank of the Yarmuk River, opposite Ashdot Ya'akov.

According to the Jordan press yesterday, the Israelis are two sisters, descendents of Abbas Effendi, the founder of the Baha'i sect. Addasiah village has been inhabited by a group of Persian farmers since the beginning of this century.

The Irbid court dismissed the argument of the village's counsel that as the two applicants were citizens of an "enemy state" the court had no jurisdiction to examine the case, and ruled on Wednesday that it is empowered to do so. Judge Said e-Durri said that Islamic law is divided in such issues, but he based his decision on Jordan and international laws as well as Koran principles. Furthermore, he said that the applicants are "neutrals," Persians who are members of the Baha'i sect, and "who happen to live in Israel."

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Hebrew and French subtitles

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Sabu, Conrad Veidt
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Starting Saturday, February 11

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I HAD 7 DAUGHTERS
Technicolor
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A Columbia Release
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LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

EDISON STUDIO
Cinemas, Jerusalem
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Second Week — Starting Saturday, February 11
The brilliant motion picture
"La Rage au Corps"
with: Francoise Arnoul, Jean Claude Pascal
English-Hebrew subtitles
The Eternal Picture
L'Eternel Retour
Madeleine Sologne, Jean Marais

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Feb 11.

ALLENBY 7th week
CINEMASCOPE
AUDIE MURPHY
America's most decorated war hero, in
To Hell and Back
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

Armon David Tel. 20854
2nd week
SOPHIA LOREN in
La Donna del Fiume
in Technicolor

CHEN 3rd week
A sincere, exciting and inspiring story
The Dam Busters
with RICHARD TODD, MICHAEL REDGRAVE

EDEN 2nd week
Victor Mature — Mari Blanchard
THE VEILS of BAGHDAD

ESTHER 6th week
M.G.M.'s
Blackboard Jungle
Starring Glenn Ford
For adults (over 18) only

MIGDALOR
CINEMASCOPE
Jean Wall, Isabelle Pia-Umberto
FROU — FROU

MOGRABI
Fernandel
Le Boulanger de Valorgue
English Subtitles.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd week
Lana Turner — Clark Gable, Victor Mature
in M.G.M.'s story of the secret three. One is a traitor and the two are...
BETRAYED

ORION 4th week
CINEMASCOPE
World Premiere!
Helen of Troy
From the famed "ILIAD" by Homer.
Daily: 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

SHDEROTH
Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward, Ava Gardner
In Ernest Hemingway's Greatest Love Story
The Snows of Kilimanjaro

TAMAR 6th week
Evenings only
diabolique
English Subtitles
Children under 16 not admitted
Matinees! Starting Feb. 12
FIGHTER ATTACK
with Sterling Hayden
Continuous from 2.45
last show at 3.45 p.m.

TCHELETH
by public request for the 14th and last week
Francoise Arnoul, Daniel Gelin
Les Amants du Tage
at 5.15 — 7.15 — 9.15
At 3.15 p.m. "THE AFRICAN QUEEN" with Humphrey Bogart

YARON 2nd week
First time in Tel Aviv
New entertainment in World's first motion picture in
VISTAVISION
Danny Kaye in
WHITE CHRISTMAS
with Bing Crosby, Rosemary Clooney, Vera Ellen,
Music by Irving Berlin.
No complimentary or reduced tickets.

ZAMIR 4th week
Israel Premiere!
Verdi's famous Opera
Rigoletto
The GOBBI, Pina ARNALDI
5.15, 7.15, 9.15.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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WATER FOR 2 MILLIONS

A MODEST ceremony in Tel Aviv yesterday morning marked a major achievement — the completing of Israel's water development plan for the next ten years, which will ultimately provide enough water to grow food for a population of three million.

From the outset, two principles have been recognized and kept in mind by the planners. The first of these is that this country is by no means poor in water resources, but that at the present time far too great a proportion of this water runs away down the Jordan and into the Mediterranean and is wasted. The second is that the storage, diversion and channelling of the water to the dry areas of the Negev is an expensive investment that cannot reasonably be borne by the farmer, either now or later, in the form of high prices for irrigation water. In this country water must be considered a national asset, to be shared out in the most economical fashion, together with the land, and to be distributed in the first instance through national resources. It is the most essential single aspect of development and one that most obviously cannot be left to private initiative, or even ruled primarily by economic considerations. Settlement of the Negev needs investment in water just as it needs expenditure on defence.

The Water Planning Board studied the recommendations of several distinguished foreign experts. The largest contribution towards this work was made by Mr. John S. Cotton, the distinguished American water engineer, who has paid regular visits to this country and compiled monumental reports which have brought his experience and confidence to the local planners. He also has the satisfaction of seeing most of his recommendations incorporated in the final plan.

When the plan is complete, floodwater will be stored in reservoirs in all parts of the country, enriching groundwater even where seepage is too rapid for water to be available throughout the dry season; much of the Jordan water will be diverted to the great Beit Natufa basin, and transferred to the Negev through a system of pipes; and a second net-work will be linked with the Yarkon to follow the first line connected up last autumn, which will be in full operation as soon as irrigation water is required this summer. How fast these plans can be carried out will depend entirely on the budget, and ultimately on such matters as wages and salaries and the national standard of living. They will depend also on whether there is a war with Egypt, and, in the last resource, on the continuation in office of a government willing to budget generously for development and to invest in the future, even when the financial return on this investment must be delayed by ten years and more.

If we are to have further immigration and settlement this is no extravagance of an agrarian-minded Coalition. At the present moment we have almost reached the end of our available water resources and in some parts of the plains underground water resources have been drawn on too quickly with a resulting danger of salt water being drawn up and polluting fresh-water wells. Owing to cuts in the budget, the building of the second Yarkon line has been postponed and settlements in that area will be unable to get their full quota of water for some time to come. Work on the Jordan project has been held up for two years by Syrian threats and objections which are without legal foundation and boil down to no more than a desire to hold up progress in Israel at all costs. With such difficulties to contend against, in addition to the natural problems of irregular rainfall concentrated over too brief periods, it is fortunate that the planners, at least, have for once been able to agree amongst themselves and to produce a complete scheme that enjoys general approval.

From the Truman Memoirs: Years of Trial and Hope

CLOUDS OVER KOREA

BEFORE World War II there were probably few Americans who knew or thought much about Korea other than it was a strange land in far-off Asia. Except for a small sprinkling of missionaries, Americans had had little occasion to know the "land of the morning calm" until our occupation forces landed there in the late summer of 1945.

At the Cairo Conference in November, 1943, President Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed that, "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea," they were "determined that in due course Korea shall be free and independent."

Korea was mentioned by Molotov but not discussed at my conferences with the Russian Premier and the British Prime Minister at Potsdam. When the military chiefs of our three nations conferred, it was agreed that following Russia's entry into the Pacific war, there should be a line of demarcation in the general area of Korea between American and Russian air and sea operations. There was no discussion of any zones for ground operations or for occupation, for it was not expected that either American or Soviet ground troops would enter Korea in the immediate future.

The 38th Parallel as a dividing line in Korea was never the subject of international discussions. It was proposed by us as a practicable solution when the sudden collapse of the Japanese war machine created a vacuum in Korea. In view of the fact that Stalin had concurred in the idea of a joint trusteeship, we expected that the division of the country would be solely for the purpose of accepting the Japanese surrender and that joint control would then extend throughout the peninsula.

The Russians, however, began at once to treat the 38th Parallel as a permanent dividing line. They would allow no traffic across the line except with their express permission in each case.

One of the few Americans who was allowed to visit the Russian zone of Korea submitted his report to me. Edwin A. Pauley, my personal representative in reparations matters with the rank of Ambassador, wrote me a letter giving a summary of his observations:

... The Soviet Army is obviously ensconcing itself for a long stay. Officers' families are already with them. The Army is virtually operating the railroads. Statements by high ranking officers show no indication of any plan of leaving or even a hope of leaving...

That autumn, the Russians conducted elections in their zone for local "People's Committees." Ninety-nine and three-tenths per cent of the voters went to the polls in a great demonstration of "loyalty" to the new regime. In accordance with Soviet practice, the voters did not have the embarrassment of having to choose between candidates. There was only one slate.

The people of Korea had never known democratic government, and our methods were thus often misunderstood. When our Military Government tried to hear all factions, it was accused of indecision. When it warned against acts of violence, it was charged with partiality. Syngman Rhee, the veteran fighter for Korean independence, actually accused General Hodge and the Military Government of "trying to build up and foster the Korean Communist Party."

On February 24, 1947, General Hodge reported to me in person at the White House. He described what the Military Government had done to prepare the way for a provisional government for our zone, but recommended again that Russia and the United States find a joint solution to Korean problems. Earlier, Gen. Douglas MacArthur had endorsed this recommendation when Hodge made it in writing from his headquarters in Seoul, urging that measures be taken immediately to break the U.S.-Russian deadlock in Korea by diplomatic means.

We suggested the creation of a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The Russians replied with the charge that we had violated the Moscow Agreement by taking the case to the United Nations in the first place. Then they introduced a resolution calling for immediate withdrawal of occupation troops. This resolution was defeated.

The American spokesman before the General Assembly was Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the General Assembly adopted, with only the Soviet bloc abstaining, the U.S. proposal for Korea. The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was set up accordingly. This body held its first meeting in Seoul on Jan. 12, 1948, although the Russian commander in North Korea would not allow the Commission to enter the area north of the 38th Parallel. He even refused to accept communications addressed to him by the Commission.

Free elections were held on May 10, 1948, and in spite of organized efforts by the Communists to create disorders and to sabotage the election, four out of five eligible South Koreans registered to vote, and better than 90 per cent of those registered cast their ballots.

The people of Korea wanted a government of their own, and they were entitled to have it. On August 15, 1948, therefore, the Republic of Korea was formally proclaimed, and the American Military Government came to an end.

The Soviet occupation authorities in North Korea countered the establishment of the Republic of Korea when, on September 9, a "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was proclaimed in Pyongyang. Then, ten days later, the Soviet Foreign Office advised our Embassy in Moscow that all Soviet forces would be withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948. It later informed us that this had been done on schedule.

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall said that in his talk with General MacArthur in early February, 1949, the General expressed himself in favour of prompt withdrawal of our troops from Korea.

The South Koreans, by that time, had brought together an army of about 65,000 men, and their training had progressed very satisfactorily. They were aided in their tasks by an advisory group from our Army of about 500 officers and men. Except for that group, the last of our troops left Korea on June 29, 1949.

We continued, however, to be concerned over the internal and economic situation in South Korea. One of the reasons, though a minor one, why I had approved the policy of troop withdrawal, was the danger that we might be unable to escape involvement in the political arguments of the young state.

President Syngman Rhee is a man of strong convictions and has little patience with those who differ with him. From the moment of his return to Korea in 1945, he attracted to himself men of extreme right-wing attitudes and disagreed sharply with the political leaders of more moderate views, and the withdrawal of Military Government removed restraints that had prevented arbitrary actions against his opponents.

I did not care for the methods used by Rhee's police to break up political meetings and control political enemies, and I was deeply concerned over the Rhee Government's lack of concern about the serious inflation that swept the country. Yet we had no choice but to support Rhee. Korea had been overrun and downtrodden by the Japanese since 1905 and had had no chance to develop other leaders and leadership.

We knew that Rhee's Government would be in grave danger if the military units of North Korea were to start a full-scale attack.

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NATURE NOTES — PARROT GREEN!

IT was on January 5 that I first saw in my garden a bird the experts are somewhat acidly quarrelling about—the European greenfinch *(Chloris chloris chloris* — ירקון). Whether it is of a different race to our local Greenfinch *(Chloris chloris chloritica)* or not, I am certainly not in a position to decide but that the two cocks I saw this month are coloured far more brilliantly than any of the locals even at mating time, I am willing to swear on oath.

I have had greenfinches of the local breed nesting in a cypress in my garden for 20 years and though they are shy and never come to the bird-table, I have watched them drinking every summer, and stood under a branch when the cock poured his heart out in song, oblivious to everything. They are always more grey than green, and above all, in the European race, the outermost primary (wing feather) is bright yellow.

The brilliant birds (so bright I thought that in the first moment they were escaped budgerigars!) came with a small flock of Chaffinches *(Fringilla coelebs* — פרוש) and only stayed for a few minutes, always with their backs to me.

Israel is not very rich in finches, but she has three resident species: the above-mentioned Greenfinch, which is probably the best songster we have, the beautiful and still very numerous Goldfinch (or thistlefinch — *Carduelis wiedicki* חוחית —) and the Linnet *(Carduelis cannabina* — תמרית) quite mousy-grey except for a crimson patch on the throat and, in summer, another on the poll.

All the other finches seen here are winter visitors.

P. A.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Affairs Representatives of the U.S., U.K. and France began talks in Washington on measures to ease Middle East tension. President Eisenhower stated that he would do all within his constitutional power to prevent a war, and Secretary of State Dulles said that Israel would not get arms now, arms not being the solution to the problem. A group of 126 Republican and Democratic Congressmen had urged Mr. Dulles to provide Israel with arms. Egypt, in the meantime, was reported to have received 40 Russian bombers in addition to MIG fighters. Prime Minister Eden said in Ottawa that the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization should be strengthened to prevent incidents. Israel stated that the proposal to create a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel, and station U.N. Observers there offers the Arabs an escape from their obligations under the Armistice Agreement, and provides an escape to the duty of arming Israel to defend herself against the Arab States being supplied with Russian arms.

Parties The Progressive Party resigned from the Coalition simultaneously as a strike was called by 8,000 top-grade civil servants, State physicians, professors, chemists and other professionals working for the Government or in public institutions. The issue at stake was the Government's decision to rescind partially a promise to pay higher salaries following the recommendations of the Guri Committee. Compromises were being worked out, and it was expected that as soon as the problem was solved, the Progressives would return.

Security Egyptians attacked Israel patrols along the border three times in one day, and several other times during the week. Israel and Egypt agreed to renew meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission, suspended since last September.

Archaeology A burial vault dating to the time of the Hasmoneans was discovered by an amateur archaeologist in the residential quarter of Rehavia, Jerusalem, on a plot where foundations were being dug for a building... Study of the Dead Sea Scroll, the Book of Lemech, revealed that it was an Aramaic expansion of the Book of Genesis.

Race Against Time to Complete Convention Centre

Congress Wants Roof Over Its Head

By HERBERT FREEDEN

WILL the Zionist Congress have its house ready when it opens on April 24. The race against time has started again.

In spite of storm and rain, the actual structure of Binyanei Ha'ooma, left practically unattended for four years, has escaped damage. The giant foundations, the broad staircase, the high columns, the wide corridors — all this has remained unimpaired. Yet not a shred is left of the hall in which, in summer 1951, the 23rd Zionist Congress met — as if a magician had played a vanishing trick.

The walls have gone, for they were made of papier-mache; the electricity was only provisionally laid and has to be reinstalled; there is no water supply, for the pumping station was removed; even the toilets were not real and were dismantled. The hall in which the Congress assembled was a pretence put up with skill, craft and cunning. In the blueprint, it figures as a foyer, to be used for exhibitions. The actual auditorium is one storey higher.

The scene of desolation has completely changed now, and Jerusalem's "modern ruin" has been turned into a veritable beehive of activity. Iron poles and wooden structures rise to dizzy heights. Hundreds of labourers work in small teams to complete the most daring building operation ever carried out in this country — spanning the giant dimensions of the Ussishkin Hall with a roof. Steel girders are being lifted to a height of 40 metres, on high, movable scaffolding where they are welded together. On a firm iron construction, the upper layer of the roof will be covered with copper.

The Ussishkin Hall will hold 3,000 persons. Surrounded by curved galleries and graced with yet another foyer, it makes a formidable impression. Architect Z. Rechter has not economized with space — there seems to be plenty of it on that hillside — and the roomy lobbies look like the fulfilment of a delegate's dream.

Mr. Meir Grossmann told me how, over a year ago, he assumed responsibility for the Convention Centre on behalf of the Jewish Agency Executive. He paid the debt of IL200,000 left over by the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition which was a financial failure, and dismissed all personnel, except five. First it was thought to share the continuation of the building with the Government by making one of the halls available for the Knesset, but the project did not materialize, and the Jewish Agency allocated IL500,000 for the second stage of the construction, mainly the roof and the eastern and western walls. Whatever will be ready for the Congress will be a permanent feature, Mr. Grossmann emphasizes. All committees and factions will have ample accommodation within the building.

The completion of the building, even without any frills, will require another IL1.5m, and will make the centre usable for various purposes. There will be 40 to 50 meeting rooms, eight to ten small halls and, in addition to the "Ussishkin Hall," another with a seating capacity of 600 for film performances. A heating system and air-conditioning are being installed. There is provision for a roof garden, cafes, post office, etc.

The funds are being raised by the issue of debentures of $600,000 by IL200,000 from the budget of the Zionist Congress, and by a further allocation by the Jewish Agency. In the long run, the centre will amortize the investments and pay its way, it is stated.

Mr. Grossmann hopes that 60 to 70 per cent of the entire building scheme will be ready by the time the Zionist Congress opens. Speaking about the failure to implement the original schedule, he said that the plans had been constantly changed and inflated while they were being put into operation: the idea was too grandiose for this country, and there was no financial basis for it. The fundamental concept, however, is sound: world Jewry, Zionism and Israel's capital need this house, a rallying place for national and international conventions, and a cultural centre for Jerusalem.

Theatre Notes

In Search of the Castle

ONE of the most interesting phenomena of the theatrical season is the success of Max Brod's dramatization of Franz Kafka's novel "The Castle." It might have been expected that a play by Kafka would have an appeal to his dedicated but limited number of admirers, but the appeal can in no way account for the full houses at the New Chamber Theatre after the play had passed its 50th performance.

Upon revisiting "The Castle," and it certainly bears revisiting, I found the play even more interesting than the first time. It is without a doubt one of the finest productions which it is possible to see on any stage, and the Theatre is to be congratulated in having had Leopold Lindtberg do the directing. Also, Max Brod has done a masterly job of both the dramatisation and the exegesis of the original novel.

The success of "The Castle" is nevertheless surprising, no matter how well deserved. Since it first opened I have made a private poll amongst many people who saw it and asked each one what the play meant to him. I have had as many different answers as the people I asked. One of the most coherent was that the play is like a lovely modernistic painting, which means different things to the people who see it, and requires no further explanation. This might be a highly satisfactory aesthetic reaction, but judging by the lectures, discussions and radio round tables, the play is supposed to have a deep philosophic significance. In that case, its obscurity defeats its purpose.

My own particular interpretation, after much thought, is still somewhat vague and possibly muddled. Every character in the play is a symbol of the principal character's inner or outer life. K is the universal little man who refuses to accept his destiny and battles desperately against the established order of things. He tries to break through the fears and inhibitions of the people in the lower walks of life as well as the senseless routine and red tape which protect the men higher up. He meets the family of Barnabas, the fallen angels, who refuse to become part of the system and are despised. He fights desperately against his position as a stranger and an outsider.

If K is the valiant warrior who is willing to fight every obstacle to reach his goal, then why does he not touch our hearts? He holds our interest and attention throughout, but rather as a clinical case. Part of the answer might lie in Yitzhak Shilo's or possibly the director's interpretation of the part. When K enters the inn as a stranger, he is wild-eyed and aggressive, convinced that he will be rejected. He acts defeated from the moment he appears. He begins his fight before the battle has been joined. There is little wonder that the inn-keeper and his guests look upon the stranger with suspicion. From that point on it is hard for K to become a man of pain and sorrow. He remains a symbol of defeat, who battles the forces around him as well as his own inner voices which plague him. He is doomed to frustration.

The super-imposed scene of the golden gate and the bright sun, together with an angel of hope as K lies dying, seem to have nothing at all to do with what went before. This forced note of optimism does not ring true. This scene and the too abundant snow are the only apparent weaknesses in a very beautiful production.

It is the very beauty and intricacies of Theo Otto's setting which make it impossible to take "The Castle" out of Tel Aviv so that the rest of the country might see it. This is a pity. In addition to its interest, there is some exceptionally fine acting in the play. Orna Porath does a splendid stylized performance as the eternally feminine Frieda. Batya Lancet is an angelic outcast Olga. Miriam Bernstein-Cohen is excellent as the ancient Mizi. Moshe Hurgel is the taciturn inn-keeper and Rachel Markus his voluble wife. Arie Lavi and Yosef Zur are the two helpers assigned to spy on K. Ben Yosef is Bergel, the man who might have helped K. Michael Gor the chairman, all of them very good in their parts. Whatever its complicated difficulties, "The Castle" is a splendid contribution to the Hebrew Theatre.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Readers' Letters

INTEREST RATES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Bank Leumi recently informed the public of an increase in the interest charges on loans from eight to nine per cent, in order to be in a position to compete with other banks.

It is customary all over the world to reduce charges or prices to become competitive. How can the chairman of this bank, who is the leader in our fight against inflation, explain this policy, at a time when price reductions and the freezing of wages are earnestly spoken of?

The increase in interest paid to depositors can easily be met by limiting the construction and opening of new bank branches.

Yours, etc.
J. A.

Tel Aviv, January 3.

Bank Replies

It is well known that a number of banks and other financial institutions are paying high and continuously increasing rates of interest in order to attract deposits. They can afford to do so by charging interest on loans at rates which completely disregard the "Usurious Loans Ordinance, 1934" which limits legal interest to nine per cent per annum; in many cases this limit is being grossly overstepped.

Bank Leumi and a deplorably small number of other banks which hitherto have kept their interest charges strictly within the law are, therefore, at a serious disadvantage. For this reason Bank-Leumi has reluctantly increased its interest rate from eight to nine per cent in order to improve its competitive position in this respect.

The expansion of its network of branches is in every respect a public service, highly appreciated by tens of thousands of customers, and increases the bank's deposits, out of which credits are granted.

Your correspondent's suggestion that increased interest rates encourage inflation is a complete fallacy, as has been recognized by economists and Central Banks all over the world. The Bank Leumi's main objection to increased rates arises from the very simple point of view of respect for the law of the country which should either be abolished or enforced and which, if neither is done, is brought into contempt.

Yours, etc.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Tel Aviv, January 30.

BOTH SIDES RIGHT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Since your quotation in today's press review from the "Here and Now" editorial on the strike of the intellectuals is completely misleading, may I ask you to find room for the last paragraph of the article in question?

As in every tragic collision, both sides are right. The Government is fully entitled, indeed bound, to demand the resumption of work pending a genuine settlement of the conflict. But the strikers are on equally strong ground in demanding that their contribution to the State be appreciated not only in theory but in practice. The only way out of the impasse seems to be to lift the matter out of the context of a mere wage conflict. The time has come to integrate Israel's intelligentsia into the fabric of our society — not only technically, but psychologically and spiritually.

Yours etc.
SHIMON BEN ELIEZER
Editor

Jerusalem, February 9.

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Dr. Ferdinand M.
Isserman
(from Temple Israel, St. Louis., U.S.A.)
American Director of World Union for Progressive Judaism
will speak on
'World Jewry and Israel'
(in England and German)

STATE OF ISRAEL — Ministry of Education and Culture
JEWISH AGENCY — Absorption Department

A New Residential
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Ulpanim Department, 49 Rehov Aliya, Tel Aviv.

Ministry of Labour — Vocational Education Department
Kadassah Vocational Education Services

The Hadassah Hotel School
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2. Course for cooks :
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Duration of Studies: 12 months at school and 6 months of practical training under the institution's supervision.

3. Course for hotel administration workers :
Prerequisites : — secondary education, knowledge of Hebrew and English or French.
Duration of Studies: 12 months at school and 6 months of practical work in hotels under the institution's supervision.

Deserving applicants may obtain loans from Ministry of Labour, Vocational Education Department. Registration and further particulars at the Hadassah Hotel School, Hotel Ramat Aviv, Natanya Highway, daily between 10—1.

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Labour and the State
Is Our Wage Policy Just?
Public or Private Ownership?
Town vs Country?

These are only a few of the questions raised in next Friday's special 16 page issue of The Jerusalem Post which will devote 8 pages to a description of Israel's Labour questions by leading authorities in the nation.

Contributors of over 30 articles in this special Histadrut Supplement on the eve of the forthcoming Convention include:

Mordechai Namir, M.K.
Aaron Becker, M.K.
Reuven Barkatt,
Hillel Dan,
Zeev Onn,
Itshak Kanev,
and Nahum Verlinsky.